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BUENOS AYRES.

Our readers will doubtless be pleased to see a summary but more particular account than appeared in our last number, of the important acquisition of Buenos Ayres.—We have been favoured with the following authentic description of that valuable settlement, and its adjacent and dependent provinces, which, at the present conjuncture, cannot fail of being acceptable.

BUENOS AYRES is the capital of a vice-royalty of the same name, which extends from the east side of South America, across to the Andes; and has the great river La Plata, and the various streams that contribute to its formation, running through the middle of it. It is composed of five provinces, viz. Buenos Ayres or Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, Tucuman, Cuyo, and Los Charcas, including Potosi, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and, according to some, the sea-coast of Atacama. These provinces are watered by immense rivers that fall one after another into the same channel, and collectively form the mighty stream of La Plata, so called by Sebastian Cabot, on account of the great quantity of silver which he took from a party of the natives on its banks, but which was the plunder they had in their turn taken from a Portuguese commander, from Brazil, who had penetrated to the confines of Peru, and was returning with accumulated treasures, when he fell into their hands; for no mines, either of gold or silver, occur either on its banks or in its immediate vicinity.

The provinces that constitute the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, extend from north to south, upwards of fifteen hundred miles, and, in breadth, nearly a thousand. To a great extent on every side, the land is one continued level, but beyond that it is diversified with mountains of stupendous grandeur, and forests of unrivalled antiquity.

The city of Buenos Ayres is situated on the south bank of the river, and is in latitude 34 degrees 37 minutes south, and very nearly in the same parallel with the Cape of Good Hope. The climate is equally salubrious and agreeable. It was first built in the year 1535, but being soon after abandoned, was rebuilt in 1582, and erected into a bishopric in 1620. In the environs are excellent pastures, and on the extensive plains of the country, the horses and cattle imported from Europe, by the Spaniards, have multiplied in an astonishing manner. The number of inhabitants is estimated to be upwards of 30,000, and it is the only commercial place on that side of South America, which lies to the south of the Brazils. Its harbour or roadstead is very insecure and unsheltered, and ships cannot lie before the town without being exposed to the fury of the very violent winds, which, sweeping down from the Cordilleras of Chili, acquire an incredible degree of force in their uninterrupted career across the level country, till they come to the opening of the Rio de la Plata. There is, however, a very safe harbour on the north side of the river, and towards its entrance, that of Montevideo; which will admit and shelter the largest ships. The next advices from Sir Home Popham will probably bring an account of the reduction of this place, to which his attention was directed immediately after the capture of the principal settlement. The cathedral is a large and handsome building, with a cupola of excellent workmanship. It was built by the Jesuits before their expulsion, and is richly adorned within. The houses are about six thousand in number, and are chiefly built of brick and of stone. They are mostly only one story high, and none of them exceed two stories.

The province of Buenos Ayres is divided into fourteen jurisdictions, and extends along the banks of the Plata about two hundred leagues in length, and about one hundred in breadth. The boundaries of this province are not fixed, several parts of it being uniha-

bited, and others not having been explored, are hardly known. The climate is very moderate and healthy. The winter months are those of May, June and July, when the nights are extremely cold, but the days are moderately warm. The frost is neither violent nor lasting, and the snows are inconsiderable, but the country is greatly infested by serpents, especially near the banks of the river Plata.

The river La Plata is formed by the union of the rivers Uraguay, Parana, and Paraguay. It was first discovered by Juan Dias de Solis, in the year 1515. The mouth of this river is remarkable for its breadth, being nearly sixty leagues wide, and it has a course of about 1900 miles in length. It was originally called the Solis, from its first discoverer, who seeing some Indian huts, as he sailed up the river, imprudently went on shore with ten men, who were all murdered by the savages. The rivers, high up the country, sometimes swell to such a prodigious degree, that the lands on each side, for several leagues, are overflowed, and like those of Egypt, rendered remarkably fertile by the inundation; but the great breadth of the Plata prevents the inundation from extending in any considerable degree beyond its customary bounds from Buenos Ayres to the ocean. It abounds with plenty and variety of fish, and its banks are frequented by a great number of beautiful birds.

The province of Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who, coming to the river Plata in the year 1526, sailed up the Parana in some small barks, and thence entered that of Paraguay. There is a number of towns, formerly the missions of the Jesuits, and now called presidencies, in this province, the inhabitants of which consist chiefly of converted Indians. The country in which these towns are situated, is remarkably pleasant and fruitful, and is watered by a variety of rivers and streams. It abounds with timber and fruit trees, and produces abundance of cotton, indigo, sugar, pimento, ipecacuanha, and other articles of value. The plains are full of horses, mules, black cattle, and herds of sheep; the mountains are said to contain mines of gold, but none are explored.

The cotton-tree here flourishes in so remarkable a manner, that the inhabitants of every little village gather considerable quantities annually, and the Indians are very ingenious in weaving it into stuffs for their own use, and which might be made an object of exportation. Some tobacco is also planted here, but these articles are far less advantageous than the herb called Paraguay, which is alone sufficient to form a flourishing commerce in this province, it being the only one which produces it, and whence it is sent all over Peru and Chili, where its use is universal.

This plant is more generally known by the name of the tea of Paraguay, and is used alike by the Spaniards and Indians, and considered by both as an excellent species of refreshment, as well as a good medicine. It is a middle-sized tree, much resembling an orange tree, and the juice of it tastes somewhat like mallows; it grows naturally in the marshy grounds on the east side of the river Paraguay, but is cultivated all over the country.

The chief town of Paraguay is Assumption, which stands on the eastern bank of the river Paraguay. It was built in the year 1538, in a remarkably healthy and advantageous situation. It is inhabited by about four hundred Spanish families, and several thousands of mestices and mulattoes. It is a bishopric, and the seat of a royal audience.

The province of Tucuman is separated from Chili by the mountains called the Andes. The climate, generally speaking, is temperate and healthy. Its territory is rich and well cultivated, especially towards Chili; though towards the Magellanic side, several desert plains extend to the country of the unsubdued Indians. The soil is sandy, is well watered, and produces plenty of cotton, a variety of fruits, roots, Indian corn, and also wax and honey. There are great numbers of cattle bred in this province, and it supplies the principal part of the mules that are used in Peru, and in traversing the Andes. There is plenty of deer and game. The South American lions and tigers, both inferior in strength and in size to those of the old world, frequent the forests. The sheep are very large and strong, and their wool is fine.

The natives formerly went naked, but they have been brought into a more civilized state by the Spaniards, and clothed with their woollen and cotton manufactures. The people live in small villages close to each other. The principal rivers of this province are the Dolce, that is, the Sweet River, the Salado, the Salt River, and the Rio Tercero; the two last join the Paraguay, but the first loses itself in some salt-lakes to the north-east of Cordova. There is a large part of Tucuman, the soil of which is impregnated with salt, to a very great degree, and both culinary salt, and native salt-petre are found incrusted on the banks of the rivers, and on the plains in great quantities.

Cordova is now the chief town of Tucuman, San Jago del Estero, its former capital, being much decayed and almost abandoned. It is a bishopric, and the Spanish inhabitants amount to about three hundred.

The province of Charcas, which was formerly part of the viceroyalty of Lima, but, in 1778, was united to that of Buenos Ayres, comprehends the richest and most celebrated districts of South America; and its inexhaustible mines of silver contain more treasure than can be wanted to supply a circulating medium to the whole of the civilized world.

It is divided into fourteen jurisdictions, besides those of La Paz and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the bishops of which are suffragans to the archbishop of La Plata, and are comprehended in the general denomination of Los Charcas. It is, in general, a mountainous country, and includes a large part of both the ridges of the Cordilleras, as well as different lateral branches that shoot off from those stupendous heights. La Plata, its capital, was founded in 1539, by Pedro Anzures, under the auspices of the celebrated Pizarro. Its name was derived from the silver mines of Porco in its neighbourhood, which were worked by the Incas of Peru, and yielded them immense quantities. The Indian name of the scite of this city, however, which is Chuquisaca, has prevailed, and both the place and the province is oftener called by that, than by its Spanish appellation. It stands in a small plain surrounded by hills. The air is very mild in summer, but in the winter, which lasts from September till March, thunder-storms and heavy rains prevail. Water is very scarce. The inhabitants amount to about 14,000, Spaniards and Indians. The cathedral is very large; and the houses are roomy and pleasant.

The city of Potosi, which was produced, as if by enchantment, in the midst of a barren and rocky tract, by the attraction of the celebrated silver mines in its neighbourhood, contains about 70,000 inhabitants, of which 10,000 are Spaniards. The churches are profusely decorated with silver utensils, and are some of the richest belonging to the catholic communion.

The famous mountain of Potosi, at the foot of which the town is situated, appears above the top of the surrounding mountains, in the form of a sugar loaf. The colour of its soil is of a reddish brown. It is almost eighteen miles in circumference at its base. The discovery of the immense mines in this mountain happened in the year 1545. From the public accounts it appears, that silver to the value of 9,282,382 l. sterling was annually taken from these mines, in the early stage of their being wrought; but the produce has since fallen off so considerably, that, in 1790, the quantity of silver coined at Potosi amounted only to 3,983,176 dollars, or 896,214 l. 12s. sterling. This defalcation may principally be attributed to the ignorance and indolence of the directors of the mines, whose abilities appear to have been successfully exerted only when the silver presented itself in obvious abundance, and near the surface. There are four principal mines opened on the mountain, which sink to a great depth; but there are nearly three hundred more places that are worked, but all of them irregularly, and few penetrate to a greater depth than seventy yards.

The districts of Chicas and Tarija are described as the Eden of South America. These delightful vales, seated in the bosom of the Andes, produce wheat, maize, and all the fruits of the country; cocoa, the herb of Paraguay, vines, and flax, in extreme abundance; whilst their pastures afford nourishment to numerous herds of cattle and sheep. No less than ten thousand head of cattle are annually furnished to the surrounding departments. Yet the inha-

bitants are poor, and the vent for their commodities is so circumscribed, that they are destitute of any spurs to industry, but that of their own consumption, and partially that of the countries immediately adjacent. They have also some gold and silver mines, but they are so much eclipsed by the rival riches of Potosi that they are not sought after.

The other principal districts that abound in the precious metals are, Lipes, Chayanta and Caranges. The mine of St. Christopher de Acochala, in the first, was formerly one of the most famous in Peru, the metal being in some parts cut out with a chisel, but it is now greatly declined in value. In Caranges, the mine called Turco, is very remarkable for a sort of ore termed, by the miners, machacado; the fibres of the silver forming an admirable intertexture with the stone in which they are contained. Mines of this kind are generally the richest. Besides this there are others in this jurisdiction equally remarkable in the barren sandy deserts, extending towards the South Sea. Here, by digging in the sand, detached lumps of silver are found, unmixed with any ore or stone. These have been conjectured to have been deposited there when in a state of fusion from the subterraneous fires, which, in these parts, are in a constant state of activity, which supply the numerous volcanoes of the Andes, and occasion frequent and destructive earthquakes. This is confirmed by the appearance of the lumps, which have all the appearance of melted silver, and are encrusted with earthy particles forming a scoria, and such as is seen in metals when fused and suffered to cool without being separated from the dross. The continual reproduction of metals has, however, been also resorted to, to account for the existence of these masses in a barren and moveable sand, remote from any ore or mine; and many evident proofs occur in these parts, that metals are generated successively in the bowels of the earth. Mines after having been long forsaken, have again been worked to great advantage; and the skeletons of Indians found in old mines, and covered with fibres of silver, penetrating to the cavities of the bones, put the matter beyond dispute.

La Paz, or the City of Peace, was founded by Pedro de la Gasca in 1548, in one of the vallies of the Cordilleras, abounding in grain and cattle. It stands, however, on rugged and uneven ground, and from the vicinity of the mountains, is at times subject to torrents of water, and gusts of wind, that interrupt the cultivation of the sugar-cane, maize, and other productions with which the district is covered. It is a bishopric, and has several convents. The adjacent mountains abound in gold, but from their ruggedness and elevation little is got, but what is washed down by the rains and melted snows. Two remarkable specimens were given of the treasures they contain. In 1730, an Indian washing his feet in the river that waters the valley of La Paz, found a lump of gold, of so large a size, that it was purchased for twelve thousand dollars, and sent to Spain as a present to the king, and an object of curiosity; and a few years after, the lightning having separated a large crag from the mountain of Illimani, so large a quantity of gold was found amongst the fragments, that it was, for some time, sold at La Paz for eight piastres per ounce, being one half of the value given by the royal mint for gold of 22 carats.

In the jurisdiction of Pacages, are found besides the silver mines, also mines of talc, called *jaspas blancos*, which is used for glass throughout the country, and several of gems, particularly one of emeralds, the quality of which bears a high estimation. In Laricaxas is the mountain of Sunchuli, in which, about 1696, a gold mine was discovered that yielded gold of 23 carats 3 grains; but, when in its highest prosperity, it was unfortunately overflowed, and all the sums and labour expended in endeavours to drain it, the works being injudiciously conducted, have been unavailing.

Between the districts of Chucuito and Omasecuyo, lies the celebrated lake of Titicaca, on an island in which, the first Inca of Peru, Manco Capac, appeared, and announced himself as the son of the sun, sent to reclaim and civilize the savage tribes around him. Succeeding incas erected a splendid temple to the sun, on the island, to which, all who submitted to their empire, went on pilgrimage. The tem-

ple was ruined at the conquest of Peru, and the immense riches it contained were thrown into the lake.

The province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, does not contain many Spaniards, but is principally inhabited by converted Indians. The capital, which is of the same name, was made a bishopric in 1605. It is neither large nor well-built. The temperature of the province is warm; and it produces the vine, and all kinds of grain and fruit. The woods and uncultivated mountains yield large quantities of honey and wax, which constitute a principal branch of its commerce.

The province of Cuyo, was formerly part of the presidency of Chili, but, like Los Charcas, was in 1778, separated from it to form a portion of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. It lies on the eastern side of the Chilian Cordilleras, and has all the characteristics of the districts that adjoin to the Andean mountains. But being farther from the equator than Los Charcas, the frosts in the winter are excessively severe, but accompanied by serene weather; in that season the passages of the mountains are so locked up by the snow that there is no communication between Chili and Cuyo. In summer, the heats are intense, and thunder-storms are frequent; but it is a very fertile country, abounding in grain and other produce, and feeding numerous herds of cattle, of horses, and of sheep, on the borders of the extensive and almost boundless plains that stretch across the whole continent as far as the Atlantic. Cuyo is particularly celebrated for its wine, which is drank all over Spanish South America in preference to that of any other of colonial growth.

The only towns of any consequence are Mendoza and San Juan de la Frontera; the former is the capital of the province, one gold mine, and several copper-mines are worked in its neighbourhood. San Juan is more populous than the capital, and has some silver mines near it.

The plains called the Pampas, which extend from Cuyo to Buenos Ayres, are frequented by numerous herds of wild oxen and horses. They present an uninterrupted sea of waving grass for the space of nine hundred miles, with scarcely a tree or an eminence intervening. Towards their eastern side numerous natural salt-pans and lakes occur, from which the Spaniards of Buenos Ayres, procure that indispensible commodity. The westerly winds that blow over them, descending from the Chilian ridge, and meeting with nothing to impede their course, acquire additional impetuosity, and on arriving at the banks of the Plata, sweep with unequalled fury down the wide opening it presents, and are the terror of all navigators who approach its shores. The Spaniards call them Pamperos, from the name of the plains over which they blow.

The articles that offer as exports from this newly acquired colony are, in the first place, both ox and horse hides, (but particularly the former,) of a quality superior to any other; tallow, and horns; also dried tongues, and jerked beef; sheep-skins, seal-skins, and other furs; wool and horse-hair; bees-wax and honey; cotton and cotton thread; ipecacuanha and other medicinal drugs; some sugar, tobacco, and cocoa, have of late, been cultivated and exported, but in small quantities, and of inferior qualities; figs, pimento, saffron, hemp, flax, rice, maize, and wheat, are likewise productions of the country; but sufficient encouragement has not hitherto been held out, for their becoming objects of exportation. The above are commodities that are supplied by the province of Buenos Ayres, and the countries in its vicinity, which are easily accessible, and probably ere this subjected to the British dominion; but Buenos Ayres receives likewise from its interior provinces, and from Peru and Chili, gold, silver, and copper; cochineal and indigo; vicunna wool; and wine from Cuyo, of an excellent quality: these articles are not, therefore, to be depended on as objects of trade, until an understanding prevails between the British at Buenos Ayres and the governors in the interior, or unless our army penetrate to the frontiers of Peru, which is an event, from the impractibility of the route, and the extent of country to be conquered, of little speedy probability.

Shipments to Buenos Ayres may comprehend an extensive range of British produce and manufactures. Bar-iron and block-tin; sheet-lead and shot; Staffordshire and other earthenware;

stone-jugs, and glass-ware, of all sorts; some window-glass, and green bottles; London bottled porter, and the best kinds of ale, are great rarities, and much valued by the Spaniards; stationary; jewellery and watches; but none of them, or any trinkets of false metal, nothing but gold and silver and real jewels will be looked at; and all the Birmingham articles that are not of genuine metal will be a pure loss if sent thither; cutlery of all kinds, knives, scissars, razors, &c. hoes for agriculture, and some good fowling-pieces, particularly a few mounted with silver; carriages, sadlery, and cabinet-work, were usually imported from Spain, but the English mode of manufacture may not, perhaps, be equally approved by the inhabitants, who are bigots in habits as well as in religion; muslins, cambrics, lawns, linens, gauze, musquito-nets, ribbons, silk hose, India silks, and most light articles for female dress; boots and shoes, particularly ladies fancy shoes; bays and serges, and some fine broad cloth; hats of most kinds, from coarse negroe-hats to fine beaver; ladies straw hats are recommended to be tried; beads for the Indians, particularly sky-blue, which is their favourite colour, and fine gold and silver lace and fringe are sure to be of ready sale.

Considerable judgment, however, is required in making up an assortment for this nearly untried market; and the main point to be kept in view is, that it must be made to suit the inhabitants of an ancient colony, opulent and luxurious, that will pay well for articles that strike their fancy, or assimilate with their habits, but will with difficulty be brought to adopt such as are unknown to them, or repugnant to their customs.

The general advantages of the acquisition of Buenos Ayres, to this country, may be appreciated from what precedes, independently of those commercial benefits arising from it intrinsically; it likewise affords the greatest facility for the prosecution of the seal-fishery, and the Southern whale-fishery; and may become a station for refreshment for ships sailing for New South Wales, as well as for our East-India ships. The inconveniencies of its harbour, and the danger of the navigation of the Plata, will probably diminish when British skill has become familiarly acquainted with those obstacles which the Spaniards have represented as so formidable; and convenient shelter both for the refreshment and refitting of our ships bound on more distant voyages, will, at all events, be found in the harbour of Monteridco, when it falls into our hands; thus obviating the necessity, frequently felt and resorted to, of putting into Rio Janerio, and submitting to the jealousy and extortion with which the British have of late been treated in the Portuguese ports.

ABBE FAUCHET'S ELOGE ON DR. FRANKLIN.

(Continued from Page 32, Vol. VI.)

MEN and things being in this state, he was sent as envoy to England, by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, to defend the interests of the colonies against the attempts of the court. He dissembled nothing: and he gained nothing from ministers, who, were prepared to crush America by the stamp duty; and who, by the perfidious means which they employed, carried through parliament this act of tyranny which roused the spirit of liberty. Franklin warned them of the certain issue of such excessive harassments. The protest through the colonies was, indeed, sudden and unanimous. To the generous patriots in England, who were many but had no influence, it appeared the just claim of oppressed citizens. To the servile supporters of ministry, who were more numerous and had the power, it appeared the revolt of slaves who aimed to shake off the authority of their master.

In this critical juncture Franklin was called to the bar of parliament. He was there as great as Liberty herself. He displayed, in himself alone, before an Aristocracy which was exhausting itself by despotism, the dignity of a whole people rising to independence. He knew not the questions that would be put to him. Previously to the interrogatory, the questions were prepared; one would have thought that the answers were drawn up afterwards. There was not a vague idea—there was not a useless word; the thoughts were simple and great—the sentiments

loyal and generous—the assertions were very bold, and the reasons most convincing—the denials were strong—the motives were most evident—liberty appeared in its manly pride, and truth in its naked purity—all the first acts of the American insurrection were proved lawful—all the new measures of English violence were demonstrated to be impotent. "Let us be free together, or we will be so without you and in spite of you. If you do not call back your oppressive laws we will persist in our independence. If you will subdue: we will triumph. Have you armies? They are not numerous enough. Will you employ force? There is none on earth that can bend our will.—Make choice of our love or our hatred, but fix not on chains to enslave us—we will never bear them. You shall find, that there are men whom no power in the world, how great soever it be, can subdue."

Behold, Sirs! an imperfect representation of the majesty of Franklin in the fall of England. Cyneas saw, at Rome, in the senate which governed Italy, a temple, an assembly of impassible deities, and he trembled. Franklin saw, at London, in the senate which ruled the seas of the two worlds, a court, an assembly of imperious legislators; and he was intrepid. But the minister of Thessaly spoke like an ambassador, in the name of a king — and was a king in the view of the Romans. The envoy of Philadelphia spoke as a man, in the name of a people, who created themselves free—and freemen are the first of beings in the eyes of England. He withdrew, honoured by the nation; but convinced that the parliament, devoted to the ministry, wished to make the sceptre lie heavy upon America, and to maintain it by the sword.—That they would force their brethren to defend their rights, to compleat their independence, and to gain the cause of the human race.

He fled back to Philadelphia. The wise Adams, the great Washington, expected him. The senate of Pyrrhus assembled together — The first congress was formed. Franklin, rather Liberty, sat in it. Every thing was resolved on—laws were digested—they already existed—all the planters became citizens—the patriotic troops rise up—behold them—all the citizens are soldiers. Franklin, the philosopher of humanity, the friend of peace, ten years ago, had formed all the plans for the army of insurgents. The lists of the regiments and companies, the pay, the instructions, the military details, written with his own hand, two lustrums before the insurrection, and deposited in the archives of Philadelphia*, attest the extent and foresight of his thoughts. Come ye English—arm your fleets—pour your warriors out of the three kingdoms—spread your German mercenaries over America—She is free!—Franklin presides in her councils!—Washington leads her armies!—You will meet against you wisdom and victory every where. Even the surprise with which your troops may attack, and the ferocity with which they may pillage, though they shall, for the present, signalize your uncommon exploits, will redouble the energy of courageous free-men, and their dread of tyrants; and you will only secure to the United States the greatest triumph. The humanity of America, in your awful defeats, contrasted with the fury of your servile troops in their impious successes, will change your glory into disgrace, and convert the blood of the peaceable colonies, sacrificed to your rage, into the seeds of victories to the combatants of liberty.

I shall not, Gentlemen, enter into the explanation and detail of the skilful marches, of the profoud combinations, of the unforeseen resources, of the invincible resistances, of the decisive actions, of the glorious prodigies, which have immortalised the campaign of the armies of independence. Not silver but iron—not tactics but courage—not experienced in fighting but the genius of victory—not a long established discipline but a General instantaneously created—gained the glory! Men who would

* They were seen by M. Fleury, an officer of uncommon merit, who has served in both the Indies with great distinction, and who had the goodness to furnish me with many important particulars, of which I have made use in this discourse.

be free! Franklin, who directed them; and Washington, who commanded them; are the causes of the success. Nevertheless, there was no abundance of iron, it was necessary to draw it from Europe. Captains worthy of a great general were not numerous; it was of much consequence to call in Frenchmen.

[*To be continued.*]

ON THE POETICAL CHARACTER OF THE LATE JAMES MERCER, ESQ.

Sir Henry Saville (the Greek tutor to Queen Elizabeth) being asked, by the Earl of Essex, his opinion respecting the merit of poets, replied, "My Lord, they are the best writers next to them that write prose." Notwithstanding the present state of society, the evident improvement of manners, and the general diffusion of a taste for the elegant arts, and for literary attainments, there is not manifested any extraordinary solicitude as to the fate of persons of genius, whatever interest their productions appear calculated to excite. This is particularly observable in the treatment of men of poetical talent. Like Sir Henry Saville, there are numbers who not only evince the most perfect indifference as to the votaries of the muse themselves, but who seem prepared to pronounce, with him, of such characters, "that they are the best writers—next to them that write prose." If poetry, however, as some have asserted, be indeed the language of nature; if even Moses has been described, as

> Eldest of poets, who beheld the light
> When first it triumph'd o'er eternal night!
> Chaos he saw: and could distinctly tell,
> How that confusion into order fell.
> As, if consulted with, he has exprest,
> The work of the Creator, and his rest!
>
> Waller.

And if, in ages subsequent to the time of this ancient law-giver, poetry was the language in which prophets and sages and legislators chose to address their communications to mankind, how strangely do those undervalue the natural dignity of speech, who can perceive nothing fascinating or interesting in the occupation of the poet? To what (unless, perhaps, to the first general confusion of tongues) is to be attributed the aversion of some minds from the most delightful of all languages — the language of poetry.

"Were it possible that I could deify any being merely human," said a living philosopher, who is equally distinguished for the energy of his mind and the extent of his knowledge, "I should adore the character of a genuine poet!" Genius of this order he regarded with the highest veneration. He considered it as a kind of inspiration, immediately imparted by the Divinity of Nature, and, when directed to objects worthy of its original, to partake of eternity itself. Such, in honourable contrast with the opinion of the venal and spiritless, was this gentleman's estimation of the poetical character; of its origin, of its influence, and of its dignified superiority in the scale of intellectual and moral worth.

"No new publication," observes Mr. Montgomery, in the preface to his poems, "awakes less curiosity than a volume of poems by an unknown author." Such is certainly the fact. Not only has the respect formerly attached to the person of the poet lamentably declined, but the effusions of modern minstrels, however deserving of encouragement, do not readily obtain, unless facilitated by adventitious advantages, the attention and applause of the public.

Two causes may be assigned as operating, in this age, to the prejudice of the poetical character. Luxury, which dignifies nothing so much as opulence, looks with disdain on pursuits to which no worldly importance is attached. Candidates for poetical distinction have, on the other hand, multiplied to such an extent as to render the task of selection extremely difficult, if not irksome and uninteresting. He performs, therefore, no unacceptable service, who, in this state of things, endeavours to excite attention to those productions of the muse which, though overlooked and unrewarded at their first annunciation to the world, are intrinsically entitled to consideration. Indifference is not always to be construed into neglect. Writers who have been disregarded by one generation of readers, may sometimes hope that posterity will be awakened to their claims.

ARISTOTLE'S ART OF POETRY, ABRIDGED WITH NOTES.

[*Continued from Page* 111.]

Part II—CHAP. 24.

THE rules of tragedy may be applied to an epic poem. It ought to include one action which is entire, perfect, and finished, and which consequently has a beginning, a middle, and an end. It ought to be as one living and perfect body *; to have all its parts connected and arranged in order. In observing these rules Homer is super-eminent, when compared with the other poets †, for he was sensible that the many particulars of the Trojan war were too numerous to be comprehended under one view, or to be reduced to a reasonable extent; for this reason he has selected a few incidents only, and abundantly diversified his poem with episodes.

CHAPTER 25.

‡ It is requisite that epic poetry should possess as many qualities as tragic, with the exception of music and scenical decoration. An epic poem is either simple, implex, moral, or pathetic—the sentiment and the diction should be good—these excellencies Homer first combined in his unparalleled poetry.—The Iliad is a simply constructed tale, and pathetic *.—The Odyssey is implex and moral;—in sentiment and diction it surpasses every work. But epic poetry, though it differs in its form from tragedy, only in the construction of the verse, yet it has many advantages over tragic poetry †. Tragedy must be included in the narrow bounds of a theatre, and admits only a certain number of actors, whereas epic poetry, which is only a narration, may launch out into a vatiety of adventures and diversify the work by

* Those who trespass against this rule will be guilty of the fault which Horace condemns in his first lines on the Art of Poetry.

† "We are all acquainted with the basis of the action of the Iliad, which is simple and short. Hence arise all those "speaosa miracula," as Horace terms them, which fill that extraordinary poem. The praise of high invention has, in every age, been given to Homer, with the greatest reason. The prodigious number of incidents, of speeches, divine and human, with which he abounds; the surprising variety with which he diversifies his battles, and little history pieces of almost all the persons slain, discover an invention next to boundless." Lectures on Rhetoric, &c.

‡ "The ancient dramatic method, which Homer practised with some advantages, is likewise balanced by some defects. It renders composition more animated and natural, and more expressive of manners and characters;—but, withal, less grave and majestic, and sometimes tiresome. Homer, in the Iliad, has carried his propensity of making speeches too far, and if he be tedious any where, it is in these," &c. Dr. Blair.

* "The Odyssey, (says Mr. Spense) is a poetical treatise of morality."—It was, perhaps, on this account that an ingenious writer (the author of the Adventurer) has endeavoured to vindicate the Odyssey from a neglect in which it has long lain; and it seems, indeed, rather unreasonable, that while every schoolboy is acquainted with the anger of Ulysses, and its consequences, he neither knows, nor is solicitous to learn, the adventures of the wise Ulysses, though wisdom, it may be supposed, would be commonly a better model for his imitation, than valour.—"A reader (says Lord Kaims) admires the Iliad, but he loves the Odyssey."

† "Tragedy (says an excellent critic) considered as an exhibition of the characters and behaviour of men in some of the most trying and critical situations in life, is a noble idea of poetry. It is a direct imitation of human characters and manners. For it does not, like an epic poem, exhibit characters by the narration and description of the poet, but the poet disappears, and the personages themselves are set before our eyes, &c. The unity of time, strictly taken, requires that the time of the action be no longer than the time which is allowed for the representation of the play; though Aristotle seems to have given the poet a little more liberty, and permitted the action to comprehend the whole time of one day."

episodes*, and the introduction of foreign characters. Experience has evinced that no metre is so proper for epic poetry, as heroic. On this account no one has attempted to compose a long poem, in any other measure; heroic being the more majestic and sublime. † Homer, who is superior in every other point to all poets, deserves to be commended for introducing his characters immediately, without any long and formal preface.

CHAPTER 27.

Too much action is a defect in tragedy, and shews the deficiency of the poem; because what the actors cannot express by their sounds, they endeavour to do by their actions ‡

* "What Aristotle's meaning was, with respect to episodes, (says Dr Blair) is not very clear; and this obscurity has occasioned much altercation amongst critical writers. But what we now understand by episodes are certain actions or incidents introduced into the narration, connected with the principal action, yet not of such importance as to destroy, if they had been omitted, the main subject of the poem."

† "We expect to find every thing animated, in the description of a poet, who has a lively fancy. Accordingly Homer, the father and prince of poets, is remarkable for the use of personification. He enters upon his subject immediately with vigour; and wars, peace, darts, spears, towns, rivers—every thing, in short, is alive in his writings." Lectures on Rhetoric.

‡ Aristotle gives action a subordinate rank only, as M. Dacier observes. "But, (says the great philosopher and critic of Salisbury) action, indicating the motions of the soul, is a language which not only the vulgar, but even the stranger comprehends. Every one knows the external gestures and signs by which, without teaching, both himself and others indicate their several affections; so that seeing the same signs recur, he readily knows their meaning, inasmuch as nature herself supplies the place of an interpreter."—And again, in another place, "Nor are just positions without their use to that real actor upon the stage of life, I mean the orator. Demosthenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection, was at first so unsuccessful, that he was in a state of despair, till Satyrus, a celebrated tragedian, shewed him the amazing force of action, by the different manners of repeating certain passages out of Euripides and Sophocles.—Therefore we shall find that attitudes and positions make at least a moiety of the merit of dramatic compositions." Philos. Art.

Callipides was so excessive in his gestures that Muniscus gave him the appellation of an ape. Tragedy, however, will admit of this succour in a moderate degree, but it is beneath the dignity of an epic poem: for gestures*, indeed, are no more blameable on the stage than dancing—except they be lascivious and indecent. It must be allowed that tragedy has

* "Gesture, (says a great critic,) was of such consequence upon the ancient stage, that there is reason for believing, that on some occasions, the speaking and the acting part were divided; one player spoke the words in the proper tones, while another performed the corresponding motions and gestures. We learn from Cicero, that it was a contest between him and Roscius, whether he could express a sentiment in a greater variety of phrases, or Roscius, in a greater variety of intelligible significant gestures. At last, gesture came to engross the stage wholly; for under the reign of Augustus and Tiberius, the favourite entertainment of the public was the pantomime, which was carried on entirely by mute gesticulation. The people were moved and wept at it, as much as at tragedies; and the passion for it became so strong, that laws were obliged to be made for restraining the senators from studying the pantomime art." Mr. Harris informs us what effects that sensation, which the art of gesticulation, gives rise to. "As are passionate gestures (says he) to the eye, so are passionate tones to the ear; so are passionate ideas to the imagination. To feel the amazing force of an accumulation like this, we must see some capital actor, acting the drama of some capital poet, where all the powers of both are assembled at the same instant." Philos. Enquiry.

this advantage over epic poetry;—it is not so long, and it comes to the end of its imitation in less time. Now that which is well compacted touches us more sensibly than that which is diffused, and, as it were, enervates us by the length of time; for the Œdipus of Sophocles would lose half its effect, if it was to be put into as many verses as the Iliad contains. Again, on the other hand, if the epic poet was obliged, like the dramatist, to compress the materials of his poem into a small compass, and not allowed to admit episodes and other ornaments *, his composition would be flat and languid. What has been said is sufficient to explain what tragedy and epopœia are—their forms and parts, with their numbers and differences; to shew the virtues and the vices of these poems, and what causes them; and to give an exact knowledge of all the objections made to the poets, and the means which are to be used to refute them.

THE WIG.

No. IV.

"RICHARD'S HIMSELF AGAIN."

SHAKSPEARE.

TO detail the whole substance of the various conversations I have had with Mrs. Bryan on the subject of her papers would, in the present case, prove but dull and unsatisfactory. It will be sufficient to inform my readers of the result, which is, that after a fair investigation of the circumstances, and a candid discussion in the mind of Mrs. Bryan, I stand honourably acquitted of all evil or improper design upon the sacred legacy of her valued husband, and am now lawfully in possession of many of those papers which created her suspicions on the character of Rennie, with full authority to do with them as I please; I shall, therefore, lay before my readers, without further comment, the two pieces I had originally selected for insertion.

ALONZO; A FRAGMENT.

Bounded by the glowing tints of a May evening's declining sun, the prospect which had long cheered the fainting steps of the youth Alonzo now began to fade. The long-blown boisterous gale now ceased its rage—in one grand concert of mellifluous notes the warbling choristers, inhabitants of the leafy grove, poured forth their evening orisons—the busy bee, whose unremitting daily toils furnish a useful lesson to mankind, had sought repose in her humble cell, where was deposited the produce of her toils — the chirping cricket, from the neighbouring hedge, his shrill small voice, at intervals, exerted — Alonzo, who seldom failed to observe and reflect on the beauties of Nature presented to his view, strolled forward enveloped in a gloom of thought which seemed to tear him from himself; his sprightly air, his gaiety of countenance, and penetrating eye, were overshadowed by a veil of dejection that obscured (except at intervals) the prospect from his view, yet lingering as he paced the way, he sometimes turned his eye and caught the beauties of the glowing scene. The shadows lengthened as he went, and having reached the summit of a hill, he rested on a hollow stump, and looked around with seeming pleasure on the scene which he had passed, as yet unobserved by the twilight mist that in the distance gathered fast. He still saw the distant spires of a populous city towering above the vapour, and hills, the summits of which appeared to kiss the purple sky, gradually fading

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* "Episodes and embellishments are allowed with great liberty to writers of epic poetry. We are soon tired of a continued series of fable, especially in a poetical work, where we look for entertainment. The great art of rendering an epic poem interesting, is to relieve and amuse the reader, by connecting some agreeable episodes with the principal subject. These are always the parts of a work which are best known, and which contribute most to support the reputation of the poet."—Dr. Blair. The opinion of Viperanus exactly coincides with that of Aristotle. "Epopœia, cui aut nullum temporis spatium, aut satis longum ad imitandum definitur pluribus episodiis; ne, si nullis degressionibus dilatetur, sterilis et inornata sit; omnis lepons et venastatis expers; quam episodiorum varietas maxime affert." De Portica.

from his sight—the nearer valleys still looked green, the waving groves gave rustlings to the wings of zephyr in his sportive flight, that swelled the cheerful harmony—and as the happy ploughman drove his weary team to rest, he sung some rustic ditty of his native vale—Alonzo sat reflecting on the solemn grandeur of the scene, ruminating on the vast extension of this wondrous world, while night, with hasty strides, in darkness gathered round his head, and from his presence tore the objects of his contemplation. Still occupied fully with the beloved object of his heart's concern, he sunk into gloomy reflections, and scarcely witnessed that Phœbus had withdrawn his light—a dark tinge was still in the west, where the bright lamp of day had sunk below the horizon; and, in the east, the mellow shadows of the rising moon now edged the black rolling clouds with light, and again the scenery became visible—he walked onward, revolving in his mind the events of a day he could have wished never to have seen—but checking his wishes with reliance on the just and wise dispensations of Providence, he thus reasoned with himself:—"Alas, Alonzo! what art thou?" (the question roused him from his reverie—he startled at himself, and then proceeded) "that thou shouldst wish or think one moment contradictory to that all-seeing Power whose fiat rules unbounded through the realms of space, who gave you life and each convenience you enjoy—be satisfied, my soul, nor breathe one anxious sigh to break thy Maker's will, for what is good for thee may be obtained—Then be it so—and if my Flora still remains unkind it must be good for me to lose her—and can I yield the pleasing form of her I love? whose cheeks more beautiful than Hebe's, whose honey-surfaced tongue breathes words more sweet to me than Hybla's famed produce;—the thought distracts me, and I feel unmaned." Exhausted with fatigue, and overcome with those corroding reflections, he stretched himself on the grass, and in a short time went to sleep, from which he was awakened by the howling of a dog, whose piteous tone alarmed the drowsy stranger. He looked around and saw the animal at a few paces distant, and before he could arise he perceived some one approaching—it was the shepherd of a neighbouring flock, who, having folded for the night the fleecy objects of his care, was returning to the habitation of his hospitable master, the farmer of the surrounding soil—he had been attracted by the cries of his faithful dog and hastened to the spot where Alonzo slept—he raised him from the ground, and, after much intreaty, persuaded him to accompany him to the residence of his employer. The night was advancing fast, and dews fell heavy on the day-parched earth—a solemn stillness reigned around, and Cynthia, by the gathering clouds, was checked in her attempt to yield her wonted light. Their way lay over a common, at the extremity of which was a wood of small extent—the faithful dog still led the van, and smelt along the beaten track; Alonzo followed, in silence, the humble hind. They were now within a few yards of the farmer's house, when a piercing female shriek attracted their notice—they flew to the spot from whence the voice proceeded, and found a young lady who had fainted, prostrate on the earth, whom they carried to the house. Heavens! what could equal the surprise of Alonzo when he found it to be no other than his beloved Flora?

MARGARET; A PASTORAL.

HOW kind was my Margaret's heart,
How charming the looks of my love!
She vow'd that we never should part,
And call'd me the pride of the grove.

On yonder green bank we reclin'd,
The sun shed an orient ray,
Each glance was so tender and kind,
My heart was first tempted to stray.

For, ah! the fell god of the dart,
Had ne'er to my fancy convey'd
A form to enslave my fond heart,
'Till first I beheld this sweet maid.

Ah! better for me had it been,
And the lambs that rove over the hill,
If I this fair nymph ne'er had seen,
I had then enjoy'd liberty still.

We sought the green shade of the wood,
And whisper'd our thoughts in the breeze,
We gaz'd on the bubb'ling flood,
And mark'd the gay birds on the trees.

We rang'd through the summer-drest mead,
O'erstudded with yellow and white,
With daisies and primroses spread,
And each object afforded delight.

We rambled o'er nature's gay scene,
And cull'd the sweet flow'rs in our way,
Then render'd our thanks at the e'en,
To the glorious Father of day.

Of the flow'rs that deck'd the green field,
In bloom with the looks of my love;
My heart beat desirous to yield
A chaplet that she might approve.

I now range the meadows in vain,
And seek for the transports I tell:
But, ah! they are fled from the plain:
Since Marg'ret has bid it farewel.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE History of Greece furnishes a memorable example of unanimity on the prospect of a common danger. The menace of invasion, from a potent enemy, disarmed the spirit of faction; and produced a fellowship of communities amongst the rival states of Greece, which animated them to victory, and which on so many occasions rescued their common country from destruction. The love of country knows no limitation; it is the heavenly Spirit which watches over the destiny of nations, and which holds them together, when human institutions have crumbled to the dust.

England has participated of the common blessing in a most pre-eminent degree. The moment that her shores were threatened with invasion, the voice of Faction was silenced, and every hand and heart became united as one man. A great and memorable instance of this patriotic zeal, was furnished on the renewal of the present contest; and the fruit of which may be found in the Volunteer System and the Patriotic Fund. A brief history of the latter it is our present intention to give; an institution founded in the noblest sympathies of our common nature, and on the principles of the most enlightened policy.

The subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee-house summoned a meeting of its members, to be held on the 20th of July, 1803; the object of which was, to enter into a general subscription to reward the exertions of successful valour, to administer relief to the wounded, and consolation to the relatives of such brave men as might fall during the present contest. These gentlemen, with the view of setting an example to the united kingdom and its dependencies, immediately subscribed, from their own fund the sum of 20,000l. 3 per cent. consolidated annuities; and in addition, contributed individually in the most handsome manner. The moment that the public were informed of the proceedings at Lloyd's, subscriptions were opened in all parts of the country; every man vieing with each other to increase this fund of the national benevolence.

Whatever differences might have disturbed the face of the country during the last war, the instant that the fiat of invasion was issued from the Cabinet of St. Cloud, the rough unholy voice of Contention was modulated to the manly tones of reciprocal confidence and resolution to support the throne, and to defend to the last extremity the venerable institutions of our ancestors.

The spirited resolutions which the Patriotic Fund Committee passed at their first meeting, were admirably adapted to second the zeal of their countrymen, and to direct it to an object which should always claim the first rank in the breasts of Englishmen, and which perhaps cannot be better expressed than in the last of the resolutions to which we have alluded—"That to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land, it is expedient to raise, by the patriotism of the community at large, a suitable fund for their comfort and relief—for the purpose of assuaging the anguish of their wounds, or palliating, in some degree, the more weighty misfortune of the loss of limbs—of alleviating the distresses of the widow and orphan—of smoothing the brow of sorrow for the fall of dearest relatives, the props of unhappy indigence, or helpless age—and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honourable distinction, for successful exertions of valour or merit."

Such were the great objects which the founders of the institution had in view, when they laid the foundation stone of a superstructure which will ever remain a monument of British

feeling and patriotism. How far the Committee of the Patriotic Fund have discharged the high trust which they have undertaken, can best be ascertained by the unbroken confidence of the public in their services, and the sense which continues to pervade every rank, both of the navy and the army, of the equity of their distribution. Our brave defenders on the eve of a battle, besides the additional stimulus of their own native courage, are further animated to the conflict by the consolation, that should they fall in the fight, their wives, their children, or their relatives, will be protected by a generous country. The limits of our publication will not permit us to give the history of every action that has been fought in which the sufferers have found relief from the fund. We have heard of no instance of refusal, but on the contrary, and we speak with confidence, the Committee have invariably exerted their utmost industry to anticipate the claims of the wounded, or of the relatives of those who have fallen. But, notwithstanding we cannot detail the various instances of British courage, which have marked the progress of the war, we cannot silently pass by the glorious victories of Trafalgar and Ferrol, which, while the first snatched from us the brightest ornament of the British navy, unitedly demonstrated to Europe the proud superiority of our country, and became the great sheet anchor of our security from the storm which hung over our horizon.

The Patriotic Fund Committee presented vases, of 500l. value each, to Lady Nelson, the present Earl Nelson, and to Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood. Vases of 300l. value each, were also presented to the Right Hon. Rear Adm. the Earl of Northesk, and Rear Adm. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. Swords of the value of 100l. each, with appropriate inscriptions, were presented to the surviving captains and commanders of the respective ships, who shared in the glory of these memorable actions; to the lieutenants who were severely wounded, 100l.—to each of the officers in the third class of his Majesty's Proclamation, for the distribution of prize-money, who were severely wounded, the sum of 50l.—and to those of the same class, who were slightly wounded, 30l.—to each of the officers of the fourth class, who were severely wounded, 50l.—and 25l. to each officer of the same rank, who was slightly wounded. The sum of 40l. was given to each seaman or marine whose wounds were attended with disability or loss of limb; 20l to each of the same class who were severely wounded; and the sum of 10l. to each seaman or marine who was slightly wounded.

Objections, it is true, have been raised against the propriety of distributing vases and swords among the officers of the British navy; but not possessing ourselves the ability to discover the danger, we feel no inclination to refute objections which contain no solid argument against the measure of so doing. On the contrary, in the apposite language of a contemporary writer—"No officer, we are persuaded, who has received from the Patriotic Fund a sword, on whose blade his valour is legibly recorded, will ever draw it from the scabbard without feeling an additional incentive to maintain unsullied the opinion which has been formed of his merit and bravery. These swords and vases will descend to posterity, and will progressively animate the children and descendants of their present possessors, to a bold emulation of the courage which originally deserved them; they will engraft upon the mind of the stripling, the remembrance of his ancestors' glory: and the living image, by never fading from his memory, will direct the noble ambition of his mind to the same path, in expectation of the same reward."

That such an impression has been made on the living heroes of their country, we know to be the fact:—the pride and exultation which have animated their countenances on receiving these distinguished marks of their country's approbation, are sure presages of the spirit which will animate their souls in the awful hour of battle; and to deny that posterity will view them with the same exalted feelings, producing the same glorious effects, would be a libel upon them, and a virtual concession that the pre-

sent generation forms a link in the great chain of degeneracy from the virtue of *our* ancestors. But the events of the present war put to silence the speculations of such an idle theory.

As the most conclusive proof which we can offer of the high estimation in which the public views this benevolent institution, the total amount of subscriptions and interest from investments in the public funds, to the 28th of February of the present year, is 338,093l. 11s. 8d more than 100,000l. of which were contributed on the day of Thanksgiving*: 252,100l. 13s. 9d. have been laid out in public securities; and the remainder appropriated to the widely extended purposes of animating and consoling our brave defenders, by which relief has been afforded to 2140 officers and private men who have been wounded or disabled, and to 570 widows, orphans, parents, or other relatives of those killed in his Majesty's service: honorary gratuities have also been conferred in 153 instances of successful exertions of valour or merit. The further claims upon the fund must be great since these distributions were made, arising from the subsequent victories at the Cape of Good Hope, the defeat of the French fleet at St. Domingo, by Sir John Thomas Duckworth, and from the still more recent instance of British valour and discipline displayed on the plains of Calabria. In addition to these proud trophies, several minor actions have taken place entitling the sufferers to a participation of the national bounty.

The Committee of the Patriotic Fund have lately transferred a very large sum to the Commissioners of the Royal Naval Asylum, who have undertaken to maintain and educate the boys of such unfortunate seamen and marines as have fallen during the war, and shall be recommended by the Patriotic Fund. These orphans are to be admitted into the asylum at the age of five years, in which they are to remain until they are fourteen: they are to be taught the elements of useful knowledge, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and at the expiration of the allotted time, are to be apprenticed to some useful trade, or, at their own *unbiassed election*, to enter into his Majesty's naval service. This is indeed a noble provision, rescuing the unprotected and helpless from the dangers of bad example and from poverty; and is but a just tribute to the memory of their fathers, who fought and bled for their country.

The girls have not been forgotten; they are to be placed under the superintendance of their mothers, with an annual allowance of 5l. for each, to provide them decent cloathing and education, the stipend to commence at five years, and to be continued until they shall have attained the age of fourteen.

A celebrated writer has told us, "That to love our country, it should be lovely." View the great national establishments at Greenwich and at Chelsea, where the maimed soldier and the disabled seaman are secured a comfortable retreat for life—where the brave veteran may cheerfully relate his plain unvarnished tale—"shoulder his crutch, and shew how fields were won;" and pass the evening of his life, protected from the rude blast and the more appalling gripe of poverty. It is these institutions, and such as these, which make our country lovely, and with them we identify the Patriotic Fund. May the same spirit which produced it long animate the country! and, with a due submission to the Divine Will, we may look forward to ages of glory and freedom.

* Since the 28th of February, more than 20,000l. collected after divine service, have been remitted to the fund, making the whole amount of the Church Contributions rather more than 120,000l.

PRESS-GANGS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *London, Sept.* 10, 1806.

THE following transaction, mentioned in Dr. Pinckard's "Notes on the West Indies," it is hoped will awaken in the minds of your readers a just abhorrence of the unconstitutional mode of procuring seamen by *Press-Gangs*.

After mentioning that the transports in Carlisle Bay (Barbadoes), had been visited by press-gangs, he proceeds "In one instance an alarm-

ing scene took place, in consequence of the sailors of one of the ships resisting the arbitrary and unconstitutional method of obtaining their services. They opposed the boarding, and beat off the agent and two boats with the press-gang. This resistance was soon followed by the appearence of a party of soldiers, with fire-locks and fixed bayonets, who had been called upon to aid the press-gang, and to force the sailors to submission. Upon seeing the troops approach thus formidably armed, the sailors jumped into the ships boat and made the best of their way towards the shore. The press-gangs, and two or three boats filled with armed soldiers, pursued them. A general sensation of alarm overspread the harbour, and it was feared that much blood would be shed. Every vessel was thronged with spectators; an universal impulse was excited, and feelings of anxiety seemed to possess every mind. The sailors manœuvred best in the race. They gained headway at every pull of the oars, and made the shore at a point beyond the reach of the soldiers and their muskets. Several shots were fired at them in vain, and upon their landing, a loud and general shout instantly spread around, which seemed to be involuntary, but was strongly expressive of the wish of the multitude that the sailors might escape. Their only hope was in flight; and some of them had the good fortune to elude the activity and vigilance of their pursuers: but the soldiers proved to be more successful in the chase on shore, than they had been in the boats, for a party of the sailors was brought back a short time after, under a strong guard, and compelled to submit to this law of force.

"It has been our fortune on board the Lord Sheffield to be disturbed by two different parties of the press-gang in the course of the same night; one of which came along-side at midnight, the other at two o'clock in the morning. From stealing thus unexpectedly, and in the dark, you will suppose that much hurry and confusion was created. Being wakened by the noise, and running of people over my head, I put on my *robe de chambre* and went up to learn the cause; when finding it to be a press-gang, I felt a strong disposition to observe their conduct and manner of proceeding, and therefore remained upon deck during the whole time they continued on board.

"A lieutenant of the navy was stalking up and down with a huge drawn sabre in his hand, calling out with boatswain's lungs for the steward to bring up a light. His men were running about every part of the ship, armed with cutlasses, pistols, hangers, and various other weapons and instruments of death. Such of the sailors of the ship whom they found upon deck, were instantly tumbled into a boat at the side, filled with armed men. The others secreted themselves in holes and corners."

"Perhaps you will say it was a little severe to demand a light at all from the ship, in order to rob her of her own men; but the whole proceeding was alike arbitrary and despotic, and this only consistent with the other parts of it. They had come in darkness, and with muffled oars, that they might take the vessel by surprise, and were unable to prosecute their search into the remote and concealed parts of the ship without the aid of light. The cabins, the cable-tier, the pantries, the lockers, the very pig-sty, every hole and corner they could think of were hunted out, and they seemed resolved that not a spot should be omitted. Yet, notwithstanding all their vigilance, several of the sailors contrived to elude the search."

That such acts of cruelty and injustice should be suffered to exist in a country where our fellow-creatures are *bought and sold*, and are reckoned the *property* of their masters, may be a matter of no *surprise*, however shocking it may appear; but that they should exist in the metropolis of that country which is reckoned one of the most civilised of any upon earth, is somewhat surprising, especially as that country is called a *free country*, and the *liberty of the subject* so much boasted of. An Observer.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE subject of Assuring Lives has lately been much discussed, and

a Company has been formed under the name of the Rock Life Assurance Company, which has in it some peculiarities appearing to be very great improvements on these institutions. I have before me the letter addressed to the proprietors by Mr. Frend, whose mathematical abilities are known both by his own publications, and those which Baron Masner has published of his in the Scriptores Logaristhimses, and other publications. In this letter he explains the general modes of making assurances and the advantages derived from them, from which I have selected, for your very useful Magazine, the following particulars.

"The Rock Life Assurance Company is formed on a principle different from that of any society hitherto established for the assurance of a sum to the representatives of a person assured. The company consists of a number of proprietors, possessing a capital stock of one million; and each proprietor is under the necesity of assuring a sum on his own life, if accepted by the directors; or on that of an approved nominee, to the amount of one quarter of the stock in his name. Thus, by assuring each other's lives, the proprietors have a mutual interest in the support of the society; and are engaged to each other to take care that no improper life should, with their knowledge, be admitted into it. The union of such a number of persons, mutually interested in the support of an institution, is a security to the public, that the interests of those who assure with this company and are not proprietors, shall be consulted with equal regard; for there is no difference between a proprietor and a stranger of the same age in the premium, that either pays for assuring a certain sum, or in the sum that may be received by either, provided they have paid their annual premiums for the same length of time.

"Two modes of assuring property, to be received by the representatives of the assured, have hitherto been acted upon. By the one, the payment of a certain sum, annually secures to the representatives of the assured a certain sum at his decease; but, whether the assured lives one year or fifty years, his representatives receive only the sum specified in the contract. By the second mode the representatives of the assured receive a certain sum at his decease, and whatever addition may have been assigned to that sum by the previous resolution of the society agreeably to its deed of settlement.

"The Rock Life Assurance Company follows the latter mode, by which the society may pay a greater sum than the sum assured; and to this very material feature of its institution the proprietors are requested to pay particular attention. Every person also, who makes an assurance, should weigh it in his mind, that he may be well acquainted with the nature and result of his annual payments; for on this subject many persons are liable to be deceived. They look to the premium paid in different societies and naturally prefer that society whose premium is the lowest; but the difference in the premiums of societies can be but very small and bears no proportion to the advantage accruing from the addition of a sum to the policy depending on the profits of the society. It is necessary, that the proprietors should be very attentive to the great advantage which our society holds out by thus making the assured persons gainers by its profits; and for this reason, after the most serious and mature deliberation, those calculations have been adopted by the court of directors which the profoundest wisdom first suggested, and the propriety of which has been confirmed by long experience.

"Societies which add to the sum assured, may be divided into two kinds. In the one all the assured persons are partners; they assure mutually each others lives, and are all responsible for the payments of the sums assured to each partner on his decease. The representatives of the deceased person lose at his death all interest in the society; they receive the sum assured with the addition made to it by the previous resolution of the society; and whatever may have been the further profits of the institution, they cannot participate in them. The safety of a society of this kind requires, that a considerable portion of the profits should be

kept back to answer future contingencies.

"The Rock Life Assurance Company is of the second kind. They who assure in it are not all partners: they are not all responsible for the payment of the sum assured to each individual. The assured are either proprietors or non-proprietors. The proprietors are answerable each to a certain amount: they lay down a certain sum, and form a determinate capital to answer all contingencies, and by thus forming a capital they are enabled to make a due assignment of the sum to be added at different periods to various policies of assurance. The assured non-proprietors have no share in the risk: they pay down definite premiums, which assure to the representatives the sum assured, and who partake equally with proprietors in the addition which may be made at different periods to each policy. The security for the payment of that sum is the capital stock of the company, and the amount of all the premiums, with the interest upon them. Such a security may be well said to be firm as a Rock; for the transfer of shares will produce a continual renovation of policies, which, with the capital of the company, and the amount of annual payments from assurances, will form an increasing fund, adequate to every purpose of profit and security.

"The proprietors of this institution will, from the above, see sufficient reason to pay particular attention to the three following circumstances.

"1st. The Rock Life Assurance Company pays the sum assured on each policy, with whatever addition may have been assigned to it by the previous resolution of the society.

"2d. The Rock Life Assurance Company has formed a determinate capital of a million, for which its proprietors are answerable; and this capital is not only a security to all the assured, but it also enables the company to make such arrangements as shall never leave a superfluous capital to doubtful expectations.

"3d. The Rock Life Assurance Company has secured the grand and essential point on which the continued existence of an assurance company depends, and this it does by the perpetual renovation of policies. Every proprietor is under the necessity of making an assurance; and, when it drops, a new assurance must be made by his successor.

"A full investigation of all the advantages attending each of these circumstances, and the disadvantages resulting from the neglect of them would require more time and will be deferred to another occasion. They require a volume rather than a letter: but it is hoped, that the proprietors will find from the above sufficient reason to value the institution to which they belong."

I fully agree with the writer, that a complete investigation of the three circumstances, above-mentioned, require a volume, and shall be glad to see one from the same pen, for the whole benefit of assuring lives, notwithstanding the many valuable writings upon this subject are far from being generally known. I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

TABLE ANECDOTES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I BELIEVE you will agree with me, that if every age or period were to be characterised by its prevalent foible, the era in which we live might be denominated the *story-telling age*. This rage for anecdote appears to have been sensibly enlarged (if not virtually introduced) by our leviathan of letters, Dr. Johnson; who, in his lengthened sittings at the Mitre, stimulated an emulation for literary story among the favoured associates who were permitted to "drain their draughts of Rhenish down" in his company. The more serious inquirer must regard with a feeling bordering on contempt, that fugitive morsel of narration which bears for its burden a pointless circumstance in the life of a popular character, unproductive of moral, and which fails to disclose a trait of manners instructive to the student in human nature. Still there remains a vast majority to whom anecdote is invariably acceptable; who view the page of trivial recital as a sort of so-

cond edition of the jocularities of the table. Their pleasure is at least harmless, and to them I address a little story or two, to which I beg them to listen with the same indulgence as if at the board of conviviality. My auditors well know that originality is not indispensably necessary to the convivial reciter. I very much doubt whether the following little circumstances ever met their hearing. Should such, however, be the case, and my anecdotes prove "as tedious as a twice-told tale," on their authenticity I still must insist; and, therefore, with confidence, address you, Mr. Editor, as chairman, and beg "your hearing patiently" of the following particulars:—

Mr. Orme (of whose life some late numbers of your work have furnished us with so judicious an abridgment) was a man of taste, letters, and science. As an historian, his accuracy and elegance are equally conspicuous. Every character has its shade:—Mr. Orme, when officially situated at Madras, was observed to have rather too much dignity in the manner with which he regarded his inferiors. A Mr. Davidson acted under him in office, who was noted for bluntness of address and originality of humour. The former had condescended to invite the latter to breakfast with him; in the course of which he asked Davidson of what profession his father was? "A saddler, Sir;" replied the other. "A saddler?" repeated the historian, with some degree of surprise; "Why did he not breed you up a saddler?"—"Why, sir," said Davidson, "I was always a whimsical boy, and rather chose to try my fortune, as you have done, in the East India Company's service.——But, pray sir," continued he, "of what profession might your father be?" "My father, sir," answered Mr. Orme sharply, "was a gentleman."——"A gentleman!... Humph!.... Pray, sir, be so good as to inform me why he did not breed *you* up a gentleman?

During one of those unpleasant periods of Goldsmith's life, at which he found it inconvenient to walk the public streets, he hired a hackney coach to convey him to a tavern fixed on for a meeting with Johnson, and other literary friends. With many apprehensions, as to who might be passing at the time, he slipped the fare into his coachman's hand, and hurried to his friends, where wine and wit soon drove every fear and every care from our poet's recollection. But the man who had driven him to the place of rendezvous, had not yet done with him. Approaching the party, with many bows, and much civility, he accosted Goldsmith, saying, "You made a little mistake, sir, in paying the fare to me this evening. My fare was a shilling, but on examining my pocket I find that you must have given me a guinea!"—The pocket of a poet seldom contains so much cash that a guinea can be absent without the owner's knowledge, and Goldsmith, on surveying his purse, found the treasure indeed gone. But what words were sufficient for the integrity of the coachman! Nor prose nor poetry could be exalted enough for the occasion:—and so a subscription was made on the instant, and with a feeling eulogium presented the honest man, in the shape of some five or six half-crown pieces. "By my troth!" said the poet, "never did human nature wear a more attractive smile than at this minute!—I will immortalise this honest fellow in the novel on which I am employed."—"You will act correctly, sir," exclaimed Johnson, "in so doing. Virtue is never duly praised till it is held up to the imitation of the world. Close by that niche in which I have enshrined the gaoler, whose sensibility sympathised with my poor friend Savage, place the statue of this driver of horses: and let the world venerate the honour of a coachman!" Not one of the party but contributed his mite of commendation; and for the time it seemed as if vice were banished from the human breast, and those moralists entirely mistaken who suppose the uninformed mind perpetually liable to deviation. But that moment of dreadful notoriety—the moment in which the bill must be paid—at length arrived; and our literary and sagacious associates were exposed to the mortification of finding that the greatest poets and philosophers are not equal, in the common

interchanges of profit and loss, to the mechanic whose mind they presume so carefully to analyse.—This honest, this exemplary coachman, not content with receiving a guinea where a shilling only was due, actually substituted a counterfeit of no value for the genuine coin he had received, and successfully endeavoured (for he dealt with poets) to receive the reward of honesty, while committing an act of reiterated fraud and duplicity!

Lord Clive appears to have possessed the coolness and presence of mind so conspicuous in the Emperor Napoleon.—When the Dutch troops from Batavia came into the river of Bengal, in numbers more than double to the force we had in the European line for the defence of Fort William, Clive's spirit was too great to run into the garrison before he had tried his fortune in the field.—At this critical moment it came to be known that the nabob, a creature of our own making, stimulated by his minister Nundcomar, had invited the Dutch to invade the country, in hopes of counterbalancing the English power. His son, a suspicious character, lay encamped with 8000 men on the plains of Plassy. Clive sent him a positive order not to move, at his peril, from the spot he occupied. Colonel Ford returned at this instant from a place to which he had been detached, but without the troops of which he had a deputed command. Clive dispatched him with three battalions of seapoys, and what Europeans he could muster, over the river, with orders to throw himself between the Dutch troops from Batavia and those who were marching from Chinsura to join them. When this was effected, Ford saw that immediate action was inevitable; but there being no national war with the Dutch, and Fort William within one hour's distance, he wrote to Clive for an order of governor and council to attack them. Clive, who was sitting in a mixed company, read the note with great composure, and without saying a word, or moving from his seat, took a pencil from his pocket and wrote on the margin of the letter the following words.

"DEAR FORD,

"Fight them directly:——I will send you an order of council by-and-by.

Your's,

"R. C."

And then delivered it to the orderly serjeant, and bade him send it back to Colonel Ford as fast as possible. Such prompt conduct would be temerity in any other than the man whose mind is prepared, by continual reflection, for the most important contingencies.

Gray was not only delicate in manners, but subject to a timidity unmanly and ridiculous. He was continually apprehensive of fire, and slept with rope-ladders ready for an escape from the horrors of conflagration. An old clerical friend has repeated a ludicrous tale of Gray's trepidation, on some wags kindling a little straw beneath his window. Out came the ladder of ropes, and the lyric poet, his locks

"Streaming, like a meteor, to the troubled air,"

descended with expressions of dismay suited rather to feminine helplessness than the masculine character it was incumbent on him to support.

The same friend was in company with Churchill, at a coffee-house, when the intemperate vanity of the poet broke through all bounds of moderation and good sense. Churchill had been reading Pope's Essay on Man: throwing down the book with violence, he exclaimed, "I scarcely know what would give me more pleasure than to enter the lists with the little bard of Twickenham, in a fair poetical combat.—*I think I could break his heart!*—Would he were alive!"

The following anecdote is so trivial that I should decline submitting it to you, had not Mrs. Piozzi set so elaborate an example. It really is so much in the strain of "Bozzy and Piozzi," that I lament it is not dignified by a niche in their pages, since at any rate it is not more trifling than it is original and genuine.—

It was the diurnal custom of our great Lexicographer to resort to a

pump in Chancery-lane, in order to bathe his head in its refreshing stream, after which he usually devoted some time to pumping, from a conviction of the exercise afforded by that exertion, being conducive to his health; liable as was a man of Dr. Johnson's studious and sedentary pursuits, to contract an habit of too much indolence. As he was pursuing this wholesome regimen, a person who happened to pass, feeling some surprise at perceiving the doctor employed in what appeared to him so idle and unmeaning an occupation, approaching him, exclaimed, "Pray, sir, what are you about?" when the doctor surveying him for a moment, returned—"Pumping for frogs,"—and then calmly resumed his employment. I am, sir,

Your's,

AN OLD STORY-TELLER.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I PROFIT by the opportunity, which your publication affords me of being informed on a subject, in regard to which I am at present in no little doubt and uncertainty. If any of your numerous correspondents can give me any satisfactory instruction on this point, I shall be extremely gratified.

The subject to which I allude, is, the pronunciaton of the Greek language in this country, and herein I will confine myself to two instances, in which, in my opinion, the pronunciation is incorrect.

The first instance that presents itself, is that of the letter I almost universally pronounced as the English *i*, in *find* and *mind*.—I mention this because it seems to confound that letter with the dipthong αι, and may serve in many instances to deceive the hearer as to the true meaning of a word.—Now to avoid this ambiguity, why may we not pronounce the *Iota* as the Italian *i*, or the English *ee*? This pronunciation could not injure the purity of the language, and would undoubtedly help to prevent that confusion so likely to ensue in all languages from a similiarity of sound.

The next instance is that of the X, which our universities confound with the K; this, on a mature consideration, must strike every one to be a palpable error, as the same language cannot contain two letters in every respect corresponding in sound. We may, however, attribute this mal-pronunciation to the inability of the English to give this letter its proper and just sound; which, as far as English pronunciation can be assimilated to the Greek, answers to *chi* in our language. The Welsh have a letter exactly analogous in sound with the Greek χ, yet not to be explained to an English reader unacquainted with the Welsh language: and, perhaps, on this account it is, that the Welsh are enabled to give the Greek letter its broad and majestic tone, which, by the bye, the Anglo-Grecians are too apt to condemn from an incapacity of imitating them in the sound of it. And, with every deference to the English, I have heard eminent scholars of their own country affirm, that the Welsh in their judgment understand the pronunciation of the Greek tongue much better than the English, while at the same time they professed their inability to arrive at the same excellence. I will not pretend to determine how far this opinion might be correct, but I may venture once more to affirm, that the English pronunciation of the letter last noticed carries with it an ambiguous perplexity; although I will willingly assign this error to a want of power, rather than to a want of will to correct it.—

As my vernacular tongue, and my early education under a Welsh tutor, have taught me to avoid this latter corrupt pronunciation, I am desirous of knowing from some of your learned correspondents, how far my opinion, in either of these instances which I have mentioned, may originate in prejudice, or to what extent my suggestions may be founded in reason.

JULIUS.

Dec. 26, 1805.

REVIEW OF THE CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

[*Continued from page* 223.]

THE chief attention of Henry IV. on his accession to the crown was necessarily directed to the affairs of England; yet the sister kingdom was not altogether neglected. A subsidy was granted towards the support of the Irish government, and the office of lieutenant was conferred on the Duke of Lancaster, the King's second son, who was permitted to execute it by substitute. As the deputation of Ireland was considered little other than a banishment, he availed himself of this privilege for eight years; during which the Loyal Irish were with difficulty protected from the vengeance of their independent countrymen, and from the inroads of the Scots, who were ever on the watch for a moment of internal distraction to harrass the English settlements in Ireland.

So totally relaxed was the civil government during the nominal administration of Lancaster, that violence and murder were sometimes committed with impunity on the persons of magistrates while atempting to enforce the laws. This licentiousness of manners compell d the presence of the Duke of Lancaster, who resided in Ireland for seven months. He effected, however, nothing of importance. Some insurgents were condemned to suffer death and forfeiture, but government could not venture to pnt the sentence in execution, and the culprits were permitted to return quietly to their posessions. On the departure of Lancaster, the affairs of government were commited to the English of the Pale who wanted strength, had they possessed inclination to enforce a pure system of judicature. These colonized English were forbidden to make peace or war with the independent Irish, without the consent of the King of England; but the encroachments of the wild tribes were so sudden and fierce, that this prohibition was entirely nugatory. So small was the military force spared by the exigencies of Henry to his Irish territories, that the inhabitants of the Pale lived in continual dread of the sanguinary natives, who probably would have annihilated their unwelcome invaders had not domestic dissensions and jealousies prevented their arming in confederacy. The most material edict of this reign was one forbidding any Irishman to quit the realm without a license under the great seal, and awarding to any subject who should seize such emigrant, one moiety of his goods. The intention of this extraordinary act appears to be the exclusion of those hordes of lawless wanderers who at this period infested England, and were ready to join in any enterprise that promised personal emoluments

The reign of Henry V. was too splendid to be useful. The happiness of his nations pined beneath the glory of his flag. His sagacity, however, discovered an able statesman in the person of Lord Furnival, who adopted measures, in regard to his delegation, at once strenuous and salutary. This able lieutenant, during the five years of his administration, so far intimidated the hostile tribes, that the colonists for the first time enjoyed peace and security. His slender force prevented his extending his arms beyond the Pale: for so far was Henry from supporting the lieutenant, that he demanded and obtained sixteen hundred men for the French wars.

For the grant of these troops the Irish considered themselves entitled to the royal favour, and prepared a petition for redress of grievances, on the return of Henry after the battle of Agincourt; but, to their surprise and indignation, the chancellor refused to affix the seal, so that it could not be presented;—a step which credulity itself can scarce suppose him to have taken, without the directions of his sovereign.

The spirit of remonstrance, though repressed, did not evaporate: and a few years afterwards it was found prudent to receive the petition of the neglected Irish. Their petition *was* received—but the triumphant Henry could not listen, amidst the clamour of his conquests, to the sorrows of the forlorn Irish; and their claims were as utterly disregarded as if they had never presented a remonstrance. Who does not wish that Henry had employed those resources in civilizing Ireland, which he exhausted in

chivalric enterprises, painful to humanity, and useless to the successful?

During the reign of Henry VI. the government of Ireland gradually degenerated into utter debility. On his accession, England would furnish neither money nor men; and the Irish parliament, assembled in the first year of his reign, could provide for the defence of the Pale no more troops than twelve men at arms, and sixty archers! The nobles who surrounded the minor king assumed so much power, that the Earl of Marche, who was appointed lieutenant, refused to undertake the government, in person; and substituted the Bishop of Meath, who entered on his office with considerable difficulty.

The Irish now made inroads on the Pale; the resident English lords affected independence; and the Scots appeared once more on the coasts. Marche repaired to Ireland, but died on his arrival. His successors, Furnival and the Earl of Ormond, acted with some vigour and success, and an interval of tranquility was the fruit of their prudence. Soon, however, the conspicuous weakness of the monarch banished all hopes of permanent good order. Laws were multiplied on laws to enforce justice and regularity; while each fresh statute did but prove the imbecility of the governing power. The native Irish and the Scots made rapid encroachments on the Pale, and left little in unmolested possession of the English, except the county of Dublin; the most violent animosities at the same time subsisted between the English descended from the first planters, and those who had obtained posterior grants, but who despised their countrymen because they resembled the Irish.

At a moment so favourable to ambitious enterprise, the Earl of Desmond claimed the prerogatives of royalty, in so effectual a way, that the lieutenant was obliged to allow his pretensions. The other Irish chiefs followed his example, and contemptuously renounced their allegiance to the Crown of England. At this important juncture, the Earl of Shrewsbury, with 700 men, arrived from England; and of so tumultuous a nature were the forces of the rebels, that they uniformly acknowledged the supremacy of the English sovereign. Among other measures tending to support the interests of the English, it was now enacted that a conformity to Irish customs and manners was punishable with a heavy fine.

The nomination of Richard Duke of York to the lieutenacy was the prelude to the scenes of civil warfare, in which Ireland bore a conspicuous part. The jealousy of the English court removed the duke to Ireland, and he employed his high office for the annoyance of his enemies. His power was rendered unlimited by the eagerness of government to promote his absence; and it was stipulated that he should hold his office for the term of ten years.

The remittances from England were so irregularly made, that the duke could do nothing effectual towards a general reduction of Ireland. By artifice and affability, he gained however the affections of the leading nobles, which probably was the primary object of his solicitude. During his administration, many laws were enacted, of considerable consequence to the government and police of the country; on the popularity of which, when he was attainted in England, he was received by the Irish with every mark of favour and attachment. The chiefs, assembled in parliament, denied the authority of the King of England, declaring, "that Ireland was by ancient laws and customs incorporated within itself." To vindicate this bold step, the Irish armed, and attended the duke to England; where numbers perished with their leader, in the battle of Wakefield.

Edward IV. appointed his brother, George, Duke of Clarence, to the office of lieutenant for life; which the duke always executed by deputy. Earl Desmond was, with little judgment, named lieutenant deputy. The jealousy of the less favoured chiefs quickly produced a rebellion, in which he was defeated and taken prisoner. A peace and the liberty of Desmond, were purchased only with the surrender of a part of the English territories to the insurgents.

The Earl of Desmond was shortly

after attainted; and, in defiance of every effort of his party, seized and beheaded.

On the restoration of Henry, the Duke of Clarence was continued lieutenant. The various convulsions of government had now so far circumscribed the territories of the Pale, and proportionally added to the power of the independent natives, that a small standing army, constituted by act of parliament, for the first time appeared in defence of Ireland. This measure might have been effective in more composed times; but the civil contentions in England, by extending their influence to the politics of the restless Irish, produced perpetual commotions, removals and disorders.

When Edward was firmly settled on the throne, he had leisure to discover the impolicy of employing Irish subjects in the executive departments of government; and sent Lord Grey, attended by a small body of men at arms, to occupy the seat of magistracy. To the admission of the new governor such violent opposition was made, that Edward shortly after named his infant son, lieutenant; and appointed the Earl of Kildare, deputy. The earl was so well supported by his court, that during the remainder of the reign of Edward IV. and the short reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. the small surviving territory of the Pale rested in a state of comparative tranquillity.

When the great power of England in these ages, and the divided interests of the hostile chieftains of Ireland, are duly considered, it is obvious that the distracted state of English politics could alone have retarded the further subjugation of Ireland. It indeed appears probable that a mild administration of temperate laws would have nearly accomplished this object. In the instance of the Duke of York, we see the readiness with which all ranks supported a clement and judicious governor: in that of Desmond, the miserable effects of faction and severity. Till toward the latter years of Edward the IVth. the unhappy Irish seem to have been consigned to the hands of factious courtiers, intent, not on the distribution of justice, but the acquisition of power; or at best to able leaders of armies, unprovided with troops to repress the rebellious. When opportunity permitted Edward to examine the actual state of the country, he found the amount of its revenue to be less than 500l. a year; and the nature of its political connexion with England so imperfectly prescribed, that it was a contested point whether the English parliament possessed a right to enact laws for Ireland, or whether that power were not solely vested in the parliament summoned in Ireland?—In consideration of the poverty of the settlers, Edward directed the deputy to demand no more than one subsidy in a year, which was not to exceed one thousand two hundred marks; and in regard to their legislature, he forbore to decide on the authority of either parliament, but approved such acts of each as he found most salutary and conciliating.

[*To be continued.*]

MORE MISERIES!

1*

WEARING one's great coat through the middle of a sultry day, then omitting to put it on the following day; and being now detained for the want of it, after getting half wet through in scampering from one sheltering-place to another; being detained, remember, in this predicament, from the company of the woman you love best, and with whom you promised to dine. Staying also beyond the hour of dinner in a common dramshop, into which you were inevitably obliged to retreat, with a dirty fellow drunk and snoring at your elbow, the rain pelting in torrents, and no prospect of your escaping.—*N. B. A real* misery! and one that is not unlikely to befal any man who loves a woman, and proposes to dine with her, but is overtaken by a tempest while proceeding to fulfil his engagement.

2

Sitting alone for nearly an hour, in a room not the most cheerful, where you had passed the preceding day in the delightful society of two charming girls—anxiously expecting, every minute, the return of one (who, at last, disappoints you!) and endur-

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* Vide the book entitled "Miseries of Human Life."

ing the bitter certainty of the absence of the other.

3.

On the immediate prospect of an agreeable settlement, after being tossed to and fro for years, earnestly inviting a particular friend to visit you from a distance, who arrives (when he was never expected) twelve months after your solicitations to see him; just as you are on the eve of quitting your residence, owing to difficulties which you could not foresee or avoid, and, notwithstanding your feelings, in circumstances which you cannot communicate to him.—Is not this one of the "Miseries of Human Life?"

4.

After many hours of anxious anticipation, just as you are seated at the tea-table with no other companion than a most interesting girl, being suddenly mortified by the unwelcome intrusion of a visitor, whose presence effectually terminates the pleasure of the evening! Each party every now and then glancing at the other, nothing spoken during the greater part of the time, and all parties restless and discontented.—Is not this also one of the "Miseries of Human Life?"

5.

While you are standing engaged in earnest conversation with one person, another suddenly approaching you, whose consequence imperiously requires your instantaneous homage. Hastily facing about, therefore, to bow to the great man, you unavoidably fix your posteriors in the lap of him with whom you had been before conversing; when sensible of your miscarriage, and briskly turning to make an apology to your friend, you most unluckily bump, in the same direction, against the great man himself.—This, though a laughable one, is a true "Misery." AMICUS.

MEMOIR OF M. SEGUIER.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *Sept.* 20, 1806.

THE following Letter on the Manuscripts of the late M. Seguier, has been recently addressed to M. Millin, by M. Chardon-la-Rochette, and, as containing much curious information, I shall be glad to see it inserted in your Magazine. I am, Sir,

Your's, J. S.

I have sent to the Imperial Library the valuable labours of the learned Seguier, on ancient inscriptions, and I request of you to insert the following short notice of them in your Journal.

J. F. Seguier was born at Nismes, the 25th of November, 1703, and died at the same city on September 1, 1784. He was not only a learned antiquary, but also a good naturalist. Being a friend of the Marquis Maffei, he passed the most agreeable part of his life with that nobleman, and whom he did not leave till the death of the marquis, in whose works he had a principal share. On returning to his own country he applied himself, without ceasing, in forming a catalogue of all the Greek, Latin, and Etruscan Inscriptions; and extracted all that was valuable from the different authors who had treated on that subject; and composed a critical history of them, which he brought down to the year 1768. This critical history, which formed the prolegomena of his catalogues, is written in Latin, and fills 1510 pages in small folio, divided into two volumes. The title of the two large volumes in folio, which follow the prolegomena, is, "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Index absolutissimus in quo Græcarum, Latinarumque Inscriptionum quæ in Editis libris reperiri potuerunt, prima verba describuntur; Operumque in quibus referuntur loca indicantur. Etruscarum et exoticarum indice ad calcem adjecto. Opera J. F. Seguierii, anno 1749."

These two volumes contain 1092 pages. The index to the Greek inscriptions is in a separate book, as is likewise that to the Etruscan. A third division contains the list of authors cited in the indexes. Two other manuscript volumes, one in folio, the other in quarto, contain Greek and Latin inscriptions, with notes written in French, which will be found extremely useful to those who may hereafter undertake the publication of this great work.

In asking permission of the minister of the interior for his authority to remove from the public library at Nismes, for the imperial library at Paris, the eight MSS. of which I have given an account, I beg leave

to inform him that for the last forty years all the learned in Europe have been anxiously waiting for the publication of these manuscripts, and that the imperial press, which, during the late reigns, had enriched the republic of letters with so many important works, ought to be charged exclusively with this publication. The MSS. are written in a very neat and legible hand, so that the person who might be appointed to superintend them through the press, would not experience much difficulty. I had pointed out to the minister two members of the Institute, profoundly versed in these matters. M. M. Villoisin and Visconti. The former is since dead, and no person is more capable than Visconti to furnish the supplement, which might be found necessary to add to this valuable work, viz. an index to all such inscriptions which have been published since Seguier discontinued his labours.

In 1774, Seguier had determined to publish his work, and de Tournes, a Genevese bookseller, willingly undertook the publication, but the author wishing to have two years in order that he might put the finishing hand to his book, the project of publication was laid aside.

In 1778, Seguier bequeathed to the Academy of Nismes, of which he was a perpetual secretary, his valuable library, his manuscripts, his medals, his cabinet of natural history, and his house, where the academy, for twenty-five years, held their meetings. On the suppression of the academies the valuable legacy of Seguier was deposited in the public library of Nismes.

You have seen with your own eyes, my dear Millin, that the works in Antiquities and Natural History, which Seguier had left to the academy of Nismes, are very numerous and valuable. I find from his letters that he procured every dissertation on the matters which were the principal object of his study, immediately on its publication. His correspondence with all the learned of Europe was immense, for the letters sent to him by the most illustrious men of his time, the Marquis Maffei, the President Bouhier, Hagenbuc, Marzangues, Boze, Barthelemi, J. J. Rousseau, Caumont, Saint Veran, &c. filling seventeen folio and quarto volumes. M. Trellis, a distinguished literary character, a man of taste, and secretary of the academy, is occupied in selecting from this great mass of correspondence its most interesting tracts, with an intention of publishing to the learned world whatever may throw any light on the study of Antiquity and Natural History.

PIC-NICS.

By Thomas Moore, esq.

WE have been favoured with the following interesting communication, from the pen of the elegant translator of the Odes of Anacreon. It was designed as a "Prospectus of a literary periodical Paper, to be published weekly, under the title of The Pic-Nic;" but, from various circumstances, it never having appeared according to its original designation, this production is now presented to our readers, who will doubtless think it worthy of being here rescued from oblivion, and preserved as an honourable specimen of the talents of the writer.

Cœnabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me,
Paucis, si tibi Di favent, diebus,
Si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
Cœnam. . . . . .

CATUL. CARM. 13.

AMONG the ancients originated the idea of Pic-Nic suppers; it is very true, among the Greeks and Romans. They had certain entertainments which they called *collatitious feasts*, where every guest that was invited contributed his share to the repast; and it was at one of these ancient Pic-Nics that the witty Cynic of Abdera produced as gentleman-like a *pun* as any popular dramatist could wish to be the author of. Our moderns have recently revived these Grecian suppers, and, instead of the pedantic appellation Ἔρανοι, they have adopted the name Pic-Nic, which sounds well, and has the advantage of finding almost as few translators as the other.

From this institution we have borrowed the name for a periodical pa-

per, which we take the liberty of proposing to the public. We thought it a title by no means inappropriate to a work which must live by the contributions of many; and to which, those whom we aspire to please, can alone impart the means of pleasing. Genius and taste must furnish the banquet, which genius and taste will deign to partake of. So much for the *title* of our paper. There is more in "the whistling of a name" than philosophers will generally allow; and Pic-Nic, if it comes not under the description of the "nomen nobile, molle, delicatum," will at least, we hope, excite no unfavourable prepossession in our readers.

In stating the design of our publication, we shall not promise too much. We feel as sanguine as we ought, but we know the vanity of speculation. How very few plans are realised according to the fancy that projected them! How very few works will bear a comparison with the prospectus which announced them!

There are certain branches of literature, to which the objects of our undertaking will incline us perhaps more particularly than to others. In the walks of science this country has always been unrivalled, and the radiance of true knowledge was diffused over England before France had yet shaken off the nightmare of Aristotelian philosophy. In the bolder efforts of imagination also, we may defy the emulation of our neighbours; but there is a graceful levity of fancy, an elegance of trifling, so truly expressed by the "lusit amabiliter" of Horace, in which it must be owned we have seldom indulged with success. This happy mixture of sentiment and humour the French have brought to a most interesting perfection. They have even introduced it, to the utter confusion of pedantry, into works of profound erudition and science; and thus very skilfully transfer to truth the only fascinations which have ever recommended error. Is it pride, or is it temperament, that has hitherto so checked our imitation of them? We have courted the muses, and won them; but the lighter graces of literature, what we may call the *younger sisters* of the muses, have found us so deficient in gallantry, that they all have fled to France, where their lovers are ardent and numberless. Let us try to recal them; they are not so dignified as their *elders*, but accordingly much more playful, more easy in the dalliance of fancy. They are not such *prudes* as the musæ severiores of the family, but they know the charms of delicacy too well to lay aside the veil; and if they correspond not so aptly with the gravity of the sage, they are much more agreeable companions for the man of the world.

If an humble example can tend to promote such a taste, the writers of this paper do not hesitate to confess, that they long have adopted it as their model for imitation; they intend to try whether English phlegm is justly said to be incapable of any thing but vulgar humour and blunt obtrusive irony; and perhaps the charge will appear unfounded; perhaps our circles of fashion may yet have their *Oiseaux des Tournelles**.

Let it not be supposed, however, that to amuse is our only ambition; that, in imitation of the Spartan lawgiver, we are merely erecting a temple to the deity of laughter. Essays on serious subjects, if not puritanically treated, we shall always receive with pleasure, and submit to the attention of the public; happy if in our selection we can separate morality from its cant, and learning from its pedantry.

In politics we shall never attach ourselves to any opinion or party whatsoever. Upon this subject a sceptic indifference is always most conducive to the quiet of the indivi-

* The name given to a society at Paris in the time of Ninon Lenclos, at whose house in the Rue des Tournelles they held their meetings. See the Marquis de Charleval's verses in the Bijoix des neuf Sœurs. Of this society were Madame Scarron, the Comptesse de la Suze, whose elegies are known for their amatory tenderness; Saint Evremond, and all the enlightened voluptuaries of the day.—Dulce sodalitium!

dual and the state. If any object of ridicule arises from would-be patriots on one side, or weak-headed ministers on the other, we shall not refuse it a place among our pictures of human absurdity; but, as to further interference on the subject, we agree perfectly with Sir Andrew Ague-Cheek, and "had as lief be Brownists as politicians."

Poetry, of course, will occupy a principal department; and we beg to offer a few remarks upon the state of that Art at present.

According to De Bergerac's account of the kingdoms in the moon, the current coin among its inhabitants is poetry. How convenient would it be for our world of authors, if their lunatic brothers could transfer them this mode of payment! a man might live comfortably on an income of sonnets, and even set up a bank on the strength of an epic poem. But he also tells us, that the officers of the mint, who are, we suppose, the critics of the kingdom, must give their stamp to all verses before they can pass as sterling. Alas! we fear, such knowing inquisitors would leave most of our poets as poor as ever; for, seriously, though the multitude of rhymers has always been a complaint among satirists, we believe in the most scribbling æra there never was so much rhyming, with so little poetry, as at present. Nothing can prove the decline of taste more strongly than that love for improbable romance, and strange extravagant fiction, which has so long burdened the press with all the garbage of distempered imaginations. In the early ages of Christianity, when the genius of Greece was declining, its latest moments were marked by such reveries of dotage and imbecility. To that period may be referred those numberless insipid romances, of which time has preserved us enough to make us easy at the loss of the rest; and of which we may pronounce, with the exception, perhaps, of the pastorals of Longus, and the Æthiopics of Bishop Heliodorus, that their brain-sick absurdities are only to be equalled by those of our modern novels and romances.

This puerile nonsense is not confined to novels; it is the chief characteristic of our most popular poetry. Instead of chastely adoring the pure deities of antiquity, we are become Egyptian idolaters, and worship nothing but monsters! Spectres flit around the deserted bowers of the muses, and the region of classic enchantment is over-run with devils and hobgoblins.

We confess ourselves old-fashioned enough to prefer the levities of a *Horace*, or even the philosophic badinage of a *Chaulieu*, to all the terrores magicos, sagas, &c. which some "sweet creatures of bombast" have conjured up from Heywood and Wanley; and we refer their admirers to D'Alembert's explication of the systeme figure, prefixed to the Encyclopedie, where they will find such productions classed under their proper head. "La Poesie a ses *monstres* comme la Nature; il faut mettre de ce nombre toutes les productions de *l'imagination dereglee*."

Thus far, upon the general objects of our paper. We feel a proportionate zeal on every humbler subject, in which the studies or pleasures of the town are interested; and accordingly, one of our principal departments shall be devoted to free and unbiassed criticism on the merits of public dramatic performances. The necessity of such a review, conducted without malice or venality, has long been seriously felt and acknowledged. With this conviction we undertake the task; and in the words of the illustrious Roman annalist, "sine ira et studio, *quorum causas procul* habemus."

We may now and then venture our remarks upon the light and passing publications of the day; but we pledge ourselves not to aspire beyond trifles. Learning and science must go of course to the reviewers, while *we* shall content ourselves with such summer productions as may be *read one* fine evening, and *criticised* the *next*. Sometimes, indeed, we may come after the reviewers, and indulge a smile at their sapient decisions. When we find them, with other pursuers of literature, attempting to restore that parade of index erudition which has long gone to sleep with Dutch commentators on our shelves, and was only fit for those ages when

a man's understanding was measured by the lumber of his library, we may be allowed to exclaim with Shakespeare's Gremio, "Oh, this learning! what a thing it is!" and resolve to use the little "writing and reading that comes by nature" to us, in ridiculing pedantry, and laughing at dogmatists.

With respect to news, we shall leave all foreign intelligence to the ingenious editors of the daily prints, whose manufacture supplies more than enough for the consumption of all our craving politicians. We shall, however, reserve a page for curious domestic information; and the annals of fashionable life shall frequently claim our attention. How much the intrigues and gallantries of the great may tend to illustrate the general history of a period, is easily understood from all the French memoirs; and though our women are not yet such *Aspasias* in politics, there is quite enough of talent amongst them to render their *egaremens* very interesting. We shall therefore record, oh Fashion! "noctu quid facias ineptiarum."

Such is the Prospectus of the PIC-NIC. We omit those minute particulars which relate to the mechanical part of the undertaking. On the price of the papers we have yet to consult our printer; and with respect to the number of their pages, we shall make them "in the fashion of stirrup-leathers," like Friar John's prayers, and "shorten or lengthen them as we think proper*."

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION PERFORMED ACROSS THE PYRENNEES, FROM BAGNERES DE LUCHON, IN SOUTH FRANCE, TO VENASQUE, IN SPAIN †, BY J. W. HORNEMAN, LECTURER OF BOTANY AT COPENHAGEN. TRANSLATED FROM A DANISH PERIODICAL PUBLICATION, ENTITLED 'FOR SANDHED.'

AMONG the Pyrennean bathing places, Bagneres de Luchon is the next in rank to Bagneres de Bigorre, not for the medical virtues of the springs, but for the number of amusements. Built upon a fertile plain, where two valleys and two rivers meet, surrounded by pretty high mountains, and concealed under two promontories, it has, indeed, a very interesting situation; but still it does not boast that luxuriant fertility, nor that lively colour of youth, by which nature is distinguished around the Bigorrean Bagneres. For five days the roughness of the weather obliged us to perform quarantine; and it was not before the 27th of July that we could begin our pedestrian journey across the frontiers into Spain. It was a most beautiful morning, when, each of us armed with an ice-stick *, and having a hunter of Chamois for our guide, we walked off from the noisy amusements of the bathing company, towards the silent grandeur of nature. On the right and the left we had two lofty, dark, woody chains of mountains, which were not yet reached by the rays of the sun; and in the back-ground were seen the towering, snow-clad mountains of Port de Venasque. The contrast between the dark pines of the former and the glittering snow of the latter; between the gloom of night on the nearer, and the fulness of day and light on the more distant heights, was extremely striking; and it appeared to us as if we were travelling through darkness and terror towards the temple of truth and light. Continually ascending against the falling *Pique* †, we passed the old fortress *Castelvieil*, just when the sun enclosed the summits of the mountains in a golden frame; and, after an ascent of six hours, we reached a shepherd's cottage, which formerly was a kind of inn ‡, but now, destroyed by a strag-

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* Rabelais.

† This journey was probably accomplished in the year 1799, or about that time.

* This stick is indispensable on alpic journies. It is about six feet long, and is used not only for support in ascending, but also for stopping the rapidity of the descent; for jumping over clefts, and for directing the course in sliding down upon the snow.

† The name of the mountain river.

‡ Such places are to be met with almost at every passage between the two kingdoms. The place where there is

gling party of Spaniards, hardly afforded to its summer-inhabitants protection from wet and cold. One hour's rest, good bread, and the chrystal liquid of the spring, made us forget the fatigue we had endured, and strengthened us for that which we had yet to encounter. We were already on that height which is inhabitable only in the summer; vegetation gradually disappeared, and the cold encreased. The valley divided into two smaller ones, and the acclivity of the ground, which had hitherto allowed us to proceed in a straight line, or at least to follow the course of the river, now compelled us to go forwards and backwards in oblique directions.

It was a scene dreadfully grand by which we were surrounded. I have indeed, after this, seen rocks of the same form, but never of the same colour. They were composed of a black lime-stone, which the lately discontinued rains had made still deeper. From the top of these rocks the melted snow descended in numberless stripes, which, illuminated by the rays of the sun, received the purest silver-lustre; this would be but faintly represented by silver upon black velvet! We proceeded, for one hour, between falling lumps of snow and fragments of stone, and narrow straps of ground; which those beautiful little plants, the *viola biflora* and the *soldanella alpina*, could not cover; here, continually expecting to find an outlet from this prison, till at length we stood at the foot of a very steep side of the rock, which seemed still tighter to enclose us, and which, to our astonishment, our guide declared that we must ascend. He led the way. Walking closely in his steps, we followed, half-supported on our sticks, always in oblique directions, and at every step in fear of the deceitfulness of the snow. We had not long proceeded in this manner, when we came to the place where the river had its fall. Here the snow formed a bridge, the arch of which had given way in several places; producing to our eyes a depth, and to our ears a thundering roar, which could not have been delightful to those who have less feeling for the grandeur of such scenes, and consequently more fear of danger. We got over in safety, and went on. Now, however, a worse circumstance occurred. We were enveloped in a cloud, which concealed, indeed, every object that might raise apprehension, but also every mark that could serve for our direction; so that, if our guide had been less intimately acquainted with these dreary regions, and, also, if three deserters, who, the day before, fled from the conscription, had not left us their steps, we should hardly have been able to trace our way through these Thermopylæ. In this now and then half-transparent mist; sometimes under dreadful precipices; sometimes over bursting cataracts, which often we could only hear; then on steeply-inclined layers of snow, where, but a year ago, seven persons had been buried under a mass of snow rolling down from the upper heights; then again on slippery sides of the rocks; we walked on for several hours, thinly dressed, without mountain-spurs, and supported only by our faithful staffs, till at length we reached the highest part of the passage—the frontier between both countries.

Here the track disappeared, and our guide declared that he could no longer find his way! His meteorological experience, however, predicted that the mist would not long continue so thick; we therefore sat down among some projecting stones, between which the *Ranunculus alpestris*, with some species of moss, were the only things seen of the vegetable kingdom, waiting for the completion of his prophecy, which soon took place. Suddenly the mists dispersed; and, as if by the creating fiat, a world came forth out of their chaos, but a world without finished form, without vegetation, without organization. Before us lay the dreadful Maladetta (the imperviousness and barenness of which has given rise to its name) with its prodigious masses of snow, and its glittering ice. Above us, vaulted cliffs were suspended; and, in a depth which

a pass, is called *port*, and the inn, *hospice*.

the eye could hardly fathom, we descried something green, that betrayed plants, and a cottage that discovered men. This scene produced in me no exclamations, but a silent admiration, which made me forget all the fatigue I had endured, and which rivetted me to these sterile rocks, like a pilgrim to the holy sepulchre. The most serene sky, and the most smiling weather, could not have procured us a spectacle like this! Here we saw the conflict of the tempest and the rocks, the rolling, the collision, the rising and the falling of the clouds; we saw the curtain drawn up before a world till now unknown to us; we saw light and shade distributed in new and singular forms; we saw the whole through a half-transparent mystical veil, which imagination could better penetrate than the eye;—we saw, at last, the curtain drop, and all disappear. Our guide had, in the mean time, made his observations, and marked out the course we were to pursue; and his feelings being less irritable than ours, and more habituated to scenes of this nature, he admonished us to pursue our journey, if we would not be benighted among the mountains. We were again enveloped in clouds, which did not leave us till about seven hundred yards lower down, we began to approach the inhabited world! Having descended this depth once more, we found ourselves in the *hospice*. We were now in Spain; but what a sudden alteration of abode! Hardly will it be believed, that fertility and sterility, urbanity and clownishness, openness and reservedness, wit and dulness, cleanliness and filth, could border so near upon each other as—France and Spain!! The mountains, especially that of the Pennablanca, wore a death-like colour; the sprouting plants, which had been half-stifled by cold and wind, were killed by those rays that lately rescued them from the tyranny of winter; all verdure, in the vallies here, was less green than in the vallies we had left; living creatures were fewer; men were silent, and we were not welcomed even with a smile.

Four decayed walls, with a fire-place in the middle, which made the smoke circulate before it found an outlet through the roof, was all that could be afforded for our accommodation; indifferent bread and goat's milk were the only provisions; and rough stone benches were the only beds which the inhabitants could spare for their guests. To make the adventure still more romantic, our guide began to question the *safety* of the place: He asked the woman (for he thought with Rousseau and Ledyard, that *the fair sex is the last to lose the feelings of humanity)*, if she could assure us, by the Holy Virgin, and her conscience, that they would not murder us? It was in the dusk, and we had still twelve miles to walk, through desart rocks, to Venasque, the first city in Spain. On this road it was still more doubtful, whether we should escape danger. We therefore resolved to stay, and arranged our plans; relying more on some smugglers who were now expected, than on the Holy Virgin, whom the woman had invoked as a testification of our safety. In the mean time the company increased; and in less than an hour it consisted of deserters, hunters, smugglers, ass-drivers, shepherds, and botanists. We kindled a fire of *Rhododendron alpinum*, the only fuel known here; and then every one took forth out of his store what was requisite for the sustenance of life, and without which heroes and deserters, smugglers and botanists are nothing. One took a piece of dry bread, another took a piece of raw meat which he more singed than roasted, over the fire; the third took an egg, the fourth took a live frog, which he broiled, and then devoured it with the avidity of a stork! During all this, the Spaniards spoke not a word; and the woman let her infant suck a goat, which, accustomed to this manner of milking, willingly offered the udder to the babe. As the provisions, so was the conversation; a strange mixture of Patoir, French, Spanish, and Danish. Night at length came on, and every one had to look out for a sleeping-place.—Happy he who had a jacket to rest his head upon! I slept very little, for filth and cold and a stone couch agree but ill with one who is accustomed to French luxury. Among

the guests assembled in the cottage was a hermit, from Ermitage d'Artrique Telline: he intended, the next day, to attend a solemnity at Venasque; and as we were rather exhausted by the fatigue of the day past, we agreed with him to make use, by turns, of his mule. At three o'clock the caravan was set in motion. The country through which we travelled was singular. If on the top of Penna Blanca it was a forth-coming world, it was here a world passing away. Huge remnants of mountains, mouldering fragments of rock, withering trees, dilapidated cottages, precipitating and destroying cataracts, these were the objects with which we met. It appeared as if the covenant of life with organised nature had expired. Men were fled; seldom was there seen even a hovering lorous pysphocorax *; and every where death sat enthroned on the ruins of life! At seven o'clock we were in Venasque, a rich, yet miserably-built city; with a fortress that is defended by seven soldiers and a governor; but which, according to Ramon, was once the capital of a king, who, when angry, could raise five hundred men. Before we reached the city we passed several batteries, some of which were constructed in places that seemed almost impregnable; and if the Spaniards acquired no glory by defending them, yet they deserved our admiration in the construction of them. The city was crouded with people, who were assembled to celebrate a solemnity to the honour of St. Martial, formerly bishop of Limoge, and now the guardian patron of this place. There being here no public inn, we had recourse to a merchant, who had been recommended to us from Bagneres. Seeing, from our letters of introduction, that we were honest people from Denmark, he admitted us to lodge in his house; but he seemed afterwards to regret this accommodation, when he and his ladies discovered that we did not believe in Maria Sanctissima. We were, however, invited to attend the solemnity, which began with a procession the most ridiculous that can be imagined. First came a great troop of men dressed in dark, all covered with those black nets commonly used in Spain; then followed a great number of young boys, continually whiffling on small pipes, like those which are given to children for fair-presents; now were seen four stout fellows, with a saint on a hand-barrow; next came a choir of some tall ill-looking persons, who were called students, and who constitute a kind of seminary for clergymen; these were followed by the chief saint himself, on a throne, surrounded with every kind of insipid trimmings, and ceremonies alike tasteless to the eye and the ear. After him came the whole body of the clergy; consisting of the bishop, from Saragoza, and a great multitude of priests and monks; of whom some really resembled Fitz-James (the famous ventriloquist, at Paris), who, to mimic one of the fraternity, wept with one side of his face, and laughed with the other. The ladies of the city, and its environs, terminated this motley procession. At times they stopped, and bawled forth some insupportably monotical and disharmonious chorusses; wherever they proceeded, every spectator uncovered his head, and strewed, as a kind of incense, poppy and lovage, those offensive plants, before the saint! In this order they marched round the city, and returned after the lapse of one hour. Mean time, we had taken our station in the church; where, as did all the rest, we kneeled down when the saint passed us. We had soon reason to repent of our curiosity; and I must confess, though Lichtenberg is often right, when he says, "that the body kneels when the mind rises," we could not here invert this position, and say, that the mind rose when the body kneeled. For the crossing of the bishop, the deus vobiscum, the hand-kissing of the priests, the incensing and kneeling were repeated to the utmost disgust; and even the most ardent adorers seemed to grow weary in the

* These birds (which build in deep caverns) were sometimes our guides, when, on our excursions, we were doubtful of our way; for, as in the morning they fly from these caverns, so at night they return to them.

faith, in proportion as their knees grew sore.

At length a monk ascended the pulpit; and delivered a discourse, that lasted one hour and a quarter, of which I understood very little, and under the operation of which the most zealous kneelers and crossers fell a-sleep! Even a young peasant, with a *cow-stupid-staring* mien (as Baggesen says) who stood at my side, and bravely smote his breast, and, when he did not smite, crossed himself, felt the effects of the oratory of the monk. When this preachment was ended, again we were entertained with incensing, crossing, the blessing of the bishop, the bawling of the students, noise from the organ, and, at length, the long wished-for amen. Without the church we happened to witness a scene of a more amusing nature. All the shepherds and peasants from the surrounding country, with their women, assembled on an open place, where a national ball commenced, as soon as the solemnity had closed. In the midst of them a drummer and a bag-piper were sitting, to whose music they danced. One, who led the dance, began by walking round a large circle with continual gambols, and rattling to the measure of the music with castanets; having finished the circle, he was joined by another, and so on till all the dancers were on their legs; now each of them took his female partner, who, instead of castanets, made use of her fingers for marking the measure of the music. There was in all this no great display of art, but their motions were very graceful, and some of the men rattled the castanets with admirable skill. The dresses were rather interesting, and the young women full as handsome, but not so sprightly as those on the French side.

The next morning we returned by the same way to the *hospice*; turning, however, to the right, to go through Port de la Picade. This passage rises to the same height, but has not so much snow as Port de Venasque. The weather was so fine, the sky so serene, and the prospects so charming, that the most peevish Heraclite must here have found the world delightful. Reaching the pass, we had yet a mountain on our left, which obstructed the prospect towards the west. This we climbed; and now we looked over a pile of mountains, strangely heaped upon each other. Among them Maladetta rose the highest, the greatest, the most inaccessable; the sun shone on its magnificent ice, which reflected the rays with unspeakable splendour. But on its highest summit the snow was stronger than the sun, which was not capable of melting it, consequently not of producing an icy ocean, a phenomenon only to be met with on the lower heights of the mountains. We here stood on a ridge of the rock, which forms an admirable barrier between the two countries. It is in many parts so narrow, that, if the Heraclite were here to indulge his gloomy mood, the tears from one of his eyes would flow with the waters of the Garonne into the Atlantic ocean; while those from the other would join the Ebro, and fall into the Mediterranean. Not far from this place we saw a small stream, descending from one of the sides of Maladetta towards the frontier mountains; here it finds a hole, where, like a Proteus it slips in and appears again on the other side of the mountains, as one of the principal sources of the Garonne.

Entering the French territory we met a bear-hunter, who complained that he had found no game. We accompanied him for a while, but, he finding no traces, we soon left him. Shortly after our conversation, however, he shot a very large bear. On a finely inclining slope we walked through numberless flocks and herds, by the fertile Valle d'Aran, towards our home. In four hours we reached Castelvieil, and shortly after our lodgings, where the landlord and his nine daughters waited, with true Pyrenean curiosity, for the rarities which we were expected to bring.

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Oct. 6th, 1806.

ON THE ANCIENT TRADE CARRIED FORWARD ON THE EUXINE, OR BLACK SEA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *London, Sept.* 16, 1806.

I BEG leave to present you with an account of the trade anciently carried forward on the coasts of the Euxine, or Black Sea, and of those nations who were principally concerned in it.

The Goths were, from the earliest ages, seated on the western side of the Euxine; but whatever gave occasion to the first openings of trade among them, the persons who first engaged in it, and greatly cultivated this branch of commerce, were certainly the Greeks.

One of the most considerable voyages into that sea, and the most celebrated of all, was that of Jason *, and his Argonauts. This was perhaps nothing more than a piratical expedition: but the pirates of those ages were princes, and it was then a part of no mean character to engage in such exploits. Self-interest, and a regard to the common safety, soon discouraged such wild expeditions. The first regulations in trade might arise from piracy, just as laws and civil government from oppression; or the restraints of liberty from the abuse of it. It became the mutual advantage of both parties to have it carried on by equitable methods, and established rules

The Milesians *, a colony of the Athenians, were the first that made any considerable progress in the Euxine trade. They built a great number of cities all round the coast, and peopled them with their own colonies. Other states of Greece, and especially the Athenians, soon followed their example. This gave it, as Strabo says, the name of the Euxine, or the Hospitable Sea; because the Grecian colonies were settled with so much ease and security on its coasts.

This trade was of the utmost consequence to the Greeks. The Euxine was the magazine of the Athens; it not only enriched, but supported its inhabitants. Their influence, as the principal maritime power of Greece was chiefly owing to their intercourse with this country. Here was a great variety of articles for trade and exportation: skins, leather, honey, wax, salt-fish, caveare, anchovies, &c. slaves in great number, and the best and most serviceable in the world. Hence the names of Davus and Geta so frequently occur in the dramatic performances of Greece and Rome. But above all, the Athenians found here timber, and naval stores for their marine, and corn to supply the nu-

* Ovid makes Jason the first discoverer of the Euxine:

"Aquor Jasonio pulsatum remige primum."
DE PONTO, l. iii. ep. 1.

This observation may be true, that Jason's was the first great ship that sailed into the Euxine, but it could not be the first voyage. Great armaments and preparations are never made till the place they are destined to is discovered. There must be some truth in the fabulous story of Phryxus and his Ram. He set out from the same country that the Argonauts did; and was probably the Columbus of his age. One of the principal promontories in the Euxine was called the Ram's Head; and the Greeks have preserved the memory of Phryxus's expedition, by placing the ram, as well as the ship Argo among the constellations. This account still gives the honour of discovering the Euxine to the Thessalians, and the countries round it.

* These Milesian settlements occasioned a very pleasant mistake in Herodotus, which does more honour to his veracity than his judgment. He had been inquiring of the Thracians, what sort of people dwelt upon the Euxine, and they properly answered, the Milesians; but by a barbarous and corrupted pronunciation of the Greek word Μιλήσιοι, he seriously informs us that the Thracians affirmed, though he owned that it was a little incredible, that in the country beyond the Danube, there was no other inhabitants but Bees. The ancients were much indebted to the industry and genius of the Milesians, for some of the first improvements in trade and navigation. The first map was made by Anaximander, and the first Treatise of Geography written by Hecatœus, both of them Milesians.

merous artificers employed in that city. By this means this branch of trade was a constant nursery for their seamen, and occasioned a great demand for their own manufactures. Their exports were all sorts of furniture, both for use, elegance, and improvement. Attica was famous for its iron-works; these produced many staple commodities for the Euxine; for arms was the chief employments of these northern nations. As the politeness of the Athenian taste was spreading in those distant settlements, books were soon made one of the considerable articles which they exported.

The Athenians were very sensible of the great advantages of this trade. Those princes, whose territories lay upon the Euxine, and more especially those who commanded the entrance of the Bosphorus, received the highest marks of their regard. Several kings and princes of Thrace, and some of their generals and prime ministers, were made citizens of Athens. This was reckoned in that age one of the most distinguished honours.—Leuco, king of Thrace, was so much pleased with it, that he ordered the decree, which made him an Athenian citizen to be engraved on three marble columns; one of them was placed in the Piræus, another on the side of the Bosphorus, and the third in the temple of Jupiter Urius. This temple owed all its ornaments and veneration, and, most probably, its very existence, to the Euxine trade. The design of it was to implore of this Jupiter a prosperous voyage: that sea was subject to sudden squalls of wind, which descended from the neighbouring mountains, and by this means the vessels sailing upon it were often cast away*. It is said that the Turks, who since the late improvements in navigation, must be supposed to understand it something better than the Greeks, lose one vessel in fifteen every year upon that sea. The most dangerous place dreaded by the ablest mariners, was a little before they left the Bosphorus to enter the Euxine, near the very spot where this temple stood.

The kings of Thrace had for some time the command of the whole western coast of the Euxine, quite from the Hellespont to the Taurica Chernosesus. For in the immunities granted by Leuco to the Athenians, Theudosia, the most noted port in the Crim, was particularly included.

The corn exported yearly from that country, to Athens only, was about four hundred thousand medimni of wheat, besides barley, &c. Xerxes, whose measures were directed chiefly by his vanity, refused to take the Grecian corn ships returning from the Euxine; and said that as they were sailing into Greece, it would save his admirals the trouble of taking them, for he should find their cargoes upon the spot ready to furnish his magazines. But Hestiœus, his father's admiral, by birth a Milesian, understood the importance of such captures, and the proper place to intercept them much better. He stationed his fleet at the mouth of the Bosphorus, waiting for the return of those ships, and took them all. Pollis, the Spartan admiral, had the same sentiments. He knew that there was no surer or shorter way of distressing the Athenians, than by taking their corn fleet, and attempted it, though without success, at the hazard of a battle.

Leuco granted the Athenians the privilege of loading first in all his ports, and exporting wheat without paying any duty. They had made him a citizen of Athens, and in return he made almost that whole nation citizens of Thrace. Perhaps there was more politeness than policy in this conduct, but the Athenians had

* It is plain that the Greeks, by calling the Euxine *Pontus*, by way of eminence, were acquainted with it before they knew the extent of the Mediterranean. M. Tournefort and some modern travellers have given a different account of the Euxine from what the ancients have left us: that this sea, far from being dangerous, is rather safe and smooth. It was a point in which the ancients, especially such of them lived on that coast, could not possibly be mistaken, and the Turks, who must be very good judges in this case, have in some measure restored the old name, and called it the Black or Stormy Sea.

so much address, that they seldom made compliments to foreign princes without taking their return in matters of real use. This immunity in exporting corn was no mean privilege. The kings of Thrace had a very considerable revenue from the customs *. The duty upon goods exported was a thirtieth part of their value, or almost three and a half per cent. An indulgence of loading first, without paying the customary duties, was a prodigious advantage to the Athenian merchants; for it was in effect putting almost the whole traffic of the Euxine into their hands; by which means they could undersell the merchants of all other countries.

The flourishing state that their trade was then in, dispensed opulence on every country round the Euxine. The Paphlagonians, upon the South side of it, had given some offence to the Athenians, very probably in their trade, and they sent Timotheus, the son of the famous Conon, to chastise them, who brought from thence no less than 240,000l. into the public treasury. It was the spirit of those ages to let the public reap the benefit of their conquests; the generals were content with little more than their appointments and their glory.

The Athenians were so jealous of their trade in these seas, that, to secure it, they kept a garrison at Sestus, upon the Hellespont. There, upon a tower that commanded the prospect across the Streights, centinels were always upon duty, to observe the force and number of the ships that sailed into the Euxine. By this means, in war, they knew what danger their merchant ships had to apprehend from the enemy; and in time of peace, what progress was made by any of their rivals in trade.

Among the many accomplishments of this polite people, their mercantile genius was not the least. To create a spirit of mutual confidence, upon such occasions they made lying penal; and they had the skill to render even the appearances of religion subservient to the real improvements of trade. Delus, being, by a very ancient superstition among the Greeks, looked upon as a place sacred and inviolable, the Athenians soon made themselves masters of it. This Island lay in the very centre of the then trading world, between Europe and Asia, and almost at an equal distance from the Euxine and the Nile. The citizens of Athens, sensible of this advantageous situation, removed all the old inhabitants, to plant these colonies of their own; and to increase the superstitious regard already paid to it once in every olympiad, they had a very solemn festival celebrated there. The Delion, or Sandwich Marble, has preserved a particular of all the revenues and appointments set apart for that purpose: the curious reader, that would see a further account of it, may have recourse to Dr. Taylor's excellent Commentary upon that Inscription. By degrees the Athenians went so far, as not to suffer any one to be born or buried in Delus. Thus the exceeding sanctity of the place secured it from all invasions, and made it the exchange of the whole world *: it was never plundered by the Persians, or by their Greeks during their intestine wars. By this means it was a sure asylum for the trade of Athens: their effects were laid up here in time of war, till they could dispose of them with more security or advantage. For the inhabitants were little more than factors settled there to carry on the commerce of Athens, where their riches and acquisitions usually centered.

As they had a board of trade at Athens, whose business was to hear and determine all mercantile causes; so they had likewise a judge, or su-

* Demosthenes says, that the customs of Thrace produced a revenue of above 200 talents per annum, or 38,762l. sterling; this alone must have enabled these princes to make a considerable figure in Europe.

* Strabo says, that the merchants of Delus could dispose of 10,000 slaves in a day. Nothing shews the importance and instability of trade, the effects of its ebbing and flowing, more than the past and present state of that island. There was scarce a spot of ground in the whole world so much beautified and adorned. It was almost covered with magnificent temples and structures, and now is only a heap of ruins and quite desolate.

perintendant at Delus for the same purpose*. It was greatly for the interest of traffic to have all imaginable dispatch given to such appeals. We find that some of these judges received great marks of honour from the merchants and masters of vessels, which must be chiefly upon that account.

The trade of the Euxine† came, along with the liberties of Greece, into the hands of the Romans. But by this time much the greater part of it had taken another current, and was removed to Alexandria and the Nile*, Yet even then the accounts of the commerce carried on upon the Euxine are very extraordinary; Pliny says, that in his time there was such a concourse of traders, that the Roman mercantile affairs in those parts were managed by one hundred and fifty interpreters.

I am, Sir, your's. &c.
J. S*****.

NOVELTIES OF LITERATURE.

SKETCH OF THE GIRONDISTS.

[From Rivington's Annual Register for 1793.]

FROM this moment the reign of the Girondists was at an end. Imprisoned, fugitive, proscribed, or awed into silence, they no longer even existed as a party. Some the scaffold awaited; some a death still more horrible; and those who were permitted to retain their seats in the Convention were compelled to purchase a precarious and degrading safety, by submitting to daily insult, and by lending their sanction to measures calculated to perpetuate their own humiliation, and the supremacy of their enemies. Yet, neither for those who died, nor for those who survived to suffer the continued agony of disappointed ambition, and compelled obedience to those they hated, can any pity be felt by a virtuous and reflecting mind. They were the artificers of their own ruin, and their fate affords a striking and beautiful example of the retributive justice of Heaven. The weapon which they had forged for the destruction of their sovereign was buried in their own bosoms. The punishment too followed close on the heels of the crime. This important confession escaped, in bitterness of soul, from Madame Roland, when, after the defeat of her faction, she met Madame Petion in prison:—"I little thought," said she† "when I was sharing your uneasiness at the Mayoralty House on the 10th of August, that we should keep our sad anniversary at St. Pelagie, and that the fall of the throne would lead to our disgrace."

Born in obscurity, or at best in a state of mediocrity, but thirsting for the possession of power, which they were hopeless of acquiring by any legitimate mode, the Girondists, in the pursuit of their object, had spurned at every impediment, human or divine. The means they had uniformly considered as sanctified by the

* Xenophon observes, that the dispatch and just decision in the courts was a great benefit and encouragement to trade. The Arundel Marble has preserved a compliment made to one of these magistrates, by the merchants and masters of vessels at Delus, for his upright behaviour in that office.

† Some considerable branches of this trade, particularly that of slaves, are continued to this day, and carried on from Erzerum, Trebisond, and other ports of the Euxine to Constantinople, to the great advantage of that city.

* Had the Ptolemies known how to make the most of their situation, Egypt had been one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world. But the Egyptians had no genius for trade, owing perhaps to one, or both of these causes; either to what Strabo calls the natural fertility of the climate, which furnished every thing for the convenience of life, or to the natural indolence and superstition of the people. There was not much progress made in the East India trade from this country till the times of the Romans. Before that, scarcely twenty ships ever ventured out of the Sinus Arabicus or Red Sea; but the Romans sent out from thence considerable fleets.

† See Madame Roland's Appeal, English translation, part II. p. 78.

end. To accomplish their plans, they had not hesitated, for a single instant, in allying themselves with the most detestable characters; applauding and protecting enormities at which humanity shudders; establishing a system of calumny more cruel than the sword; releasing the multitude from all the ties of moral obligation; inuring it to plunder, riot and blood; and finally, in plunging their own and the surrounding countries into all the horrors of a war, more malignant in its nature, and more dreadful in its consequences, than any which had ever been waged in former times.

Arrived at the summit of their wishes, they fondly flattered themselves that they should be able to retain a firm hold of their ill-gotten authority, and to "wield at will that fierce democracy" which they had stimulated into madness, and which they had taught to consider insurrection and murder as among the necessaries of life. They imagined, that their work being done, they might break the instruments which they had employed*. In this, however, fortunately for mankind, they were deceived. Peace, order, and obedience became their constant themes, but from such teachers they were not likely to be heard with reverence. The mob of Paris, which had been taught to rebel against the descendant of a long line of monarchs, could not easily conceive* why it should swear fealty and homage to M. M. Brissot, Roland, Petion, and their colleagues. These new missionaries of tranquillity were accordingly looked upon by the populace as betrayers

* See note in page 9. A passage is there quoted from Madame Roland. The following, from another part of her Memoirs, is, perhaps, still stronger:

"*In revolutionary movements the most active people are not always the most blameless:* how many beings come forward only that they may appear of some consequence in the world? *Their services, however, are not to be despised; but when once the point in view is gained, it becomes necessary to lose no time in re-establishing order, to avoid the dissolution of the social body.* The commune formed on the 10th of August had contributed to the fall of the tyrant. *They did well*; but several of its members had been guilty of various excesses; a great deal of pillage and robbery had taken place at the Thuilleries and elsewhere; considerable sums had been given to the commune for the purchase of corn; and it was the duty of the minister of the home department to demand their accounts, and to transmit them to the legislative body. Roland then pressed the commune to give in the accounts, but the commune being little disposed, and still less able to comply, the minister, *with a view to justice*, and TO AVOID SHARING IN THE BLAME, made his report to the assembly accordingly."

* Madame Roland has, in her account of the transaction of the 31st of May, given a memorable specimen of the facility and accuracy with which the lower class reason on a text which tends to free them from the obligations of the laws, and to arm them against their superiors, rendered odious by the arts of demagogues; to her the lesson must have been, if rightly reflected on, in the highest degree mortifying. She thus relates it:—"Citizens," said I, to some Sans-culottes, who were collected near a common, "have matters gone well?"—"Oh, wonderfully," one of them answered, "wonderfully well!—the deputies embraced, and sang the Marsaillois Hymn, there, at the tree of liberty."—"And was the right side (the Girondists) appeased,"—"Oh, yes, they were compelled to yield to reason," — "And the Committee of Twelve?"—"Oh, that is trampled under foot."—"And those Twenty-two?"—"Oh, the municipality will have them arrested." — "Good! but have they a right to do so?"—"Gadzooks! *are they not the sovereign?*"—"They must be so to repress those abominable traitors, and support the republic. But will the departments be pleased to see their representatives?"—"What do you mean! The Parisians do nothing *but by the concurrence of the departments; we are told so in the Convention.*" "But that is not quite certain, for, in order to know their sentiments, the primary assemblies ought to be convened.'—"*Pray was that done on the 10th of August; and did not the departments approve what Paris had done? They will do the same now, for 'tis Paris that saves the departments.*"

of the cause of confusion and treason. The character which the Girondists had abandoned was instantly seized, or rather succeeded to, by the Jacobins, who, while they furiously combated their predecessors, copied the arts of those predecessors with an almost slavish exactness. The same unprincipled appeals to the worst passions of the crowd, the same indulgence for acts reprobated by the laws, the same miserable pretexts, and the same calumnious reports and insinuations, which had been used by the Girondists, to destroy the monarchical government, were employed by the Jacobins for the destruction of the Girondists. The success in both cases was equally complete.

Yet holding, as they at one time did, all the force of the state, the Girondists, had they conducted their affairs with but a moderate degree of wisdom, might at least have kept the victory longer in suspense, if not have triumphed over their adversaries. But their policy was as despicable as their conduct was criminal. Confident in their own talents, and unwisely scorning those which were opposed to them; proud of their eloquence, but neglecting to employ it in season; displaying none of that foresight and steady vigour which astonishes and overawes; acting with no concert among themselves, and no regular plan; blending temerity with cowardice, and sometimes rashly advancing only to shew their weakness by a trembling retreat; they were, as we have seen, after a short struggle, overborne by the superior ascendant which, partly from consistency of principle, and still * more from constant, unanimous, and well-directed exertion, was obtained by their brothers in iniquity. Their downfall affords a terrible lesson to visionary theorists, and desperate adventurers, to beware how they break with sacrilegious hands all those bonds by which the fabric of civil society is held together. Their lives were disastrous to the human race; their deaths may perhaps, if rightly contemplated, do it a serious and lasting service.

* Madame Roland herself complains in more than one place of the want of perseverance and exertion in the members of her party. Speaking of Buzot, she says, "A few wrestlers of his strength might have given the Convention the impulse it wanted: but the rest of the men of talents, keeping themselves back as *orators* for great occasions, were too neglectful of common daily contests, and not sufficiently wary of the arts of their inferior adversaries."

CHARACTER OF MR. PITT, BY THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE, M. P.

[From the Pamphlet entitled "A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain during the Administration of the Right Hon. William Pitt," &c.]

I HAVE hitherto confined myself to matters within the immediate department over which Mr. Pitt presided; but considering the pre-eminence he long held in the Councils of his Majesty, and that unhappily for the country he is no longer among us, I may I hope be allowed to refer very shortly to some of the principal matters that occurred during the eventful period of his administration, and to say a few words respecting his character.

If we look to naval and military operations it will be seen, with no small degree of astonishment as well as satisfaction, that in the period referred to we took and destroyed more ships of the line of our enemies* than in all the wars we have been engaged in since the Revolution, viz. those in the reign of King William, Queen Anne, during the hostilities with Spain in the reign of George the First, (when the fleet of Spain was destroyed in the Mediterranean), in the wars of 1742, of 1756, and the American war.

That the French under their Emperor Buonaparte were driven out of Egypt by an inferior army, composed of troops from the banks of the

* These amount to 110 ships of the line; while those in the former wars were in number only 109. In this comparison the ships destroyed in the very arduous enterprise at Copenhagen are not included, although the expedition was equipped under Mr. Pitt's government, nor several ships of the line lost in a storm when the invasion of Ireland was attempted.

Thames, and of the Ganges, who met in that country and there gained immortal honour; and that they were deprived of every foot of land they had on the continent of India, as well as of almost all their colonies in the West Indies; and that many of those of Spain and Holland were taken by the British arms, while the numerous and extensive possessions of Great Britain in all parts of the world were completely protected.

If we turn our attention to what has passed within these kingdoms, under our immediate view, we shall not have less reason to admire the character and to revere the memory of one of the most able, firm, virtuous, and disinterested men that ever lived in any nation or in any time. His conduct during the long and dangerous illness of our beloved Sovereign in 1788-9, will not soon be forgotton by his grateful countrymen. It is the pride of the British Constitution, as now understood and administered, that the personal interest of the monarch is so much identified with the interests of the people, that the latter feel every circumstance tending to the health, the comfort, or the dignity of their Sovereign, as a favourite acquisition to themselves: And I think I may venture to say, there never was a period of more genuine national joy than when our beloved King, after a considerable interval of alarming indisposition, was restored to the enjoyment of health, and to the exercise of his public functions. At that juncture there were particular circumstances in the political state and political opinions of Europe, which tended more than ever to endear to every good and virtuous man the monarch they saw re-established, and the tranquillity which that happy event had restored. The display of wisdom and of firmness evinced by Mr. Pitt during that interval of national anxiety which the King's illness occasioned, did him infinite honour: he took that high ground which his virtue as well as his ability intitled him to take; and with a dignity and courage inspired by both, rebuked at once the fears of the timid, and supported the rights of his Sovereign: not less faithful to his Country than loyal to his King, he devoted his services to both in a manner equally manly and disinterested. We rejoice that the danger

"Which overcame us like a summer cloud,"

was too short to give all the effect to his services which circumstances less favourable might have shewn them calculated to produce.

Nor should the perils with which the country and its constitution were for some time threatened in consequence of what may be termed the mania of the French Revolution, ever be forgotten; though perhaps not now strong in the imagination of the people (and to some of the less considerate or less candid seem to have been exaggerated beyond the truth), from the very success with which they were opposed: by those, however, who had better opportunities of fairly appreciating Mr. Pitt's services; and of calculating the magnitude of those dangers which he opposed and overcame, the recollection of that acuteness and clearness of perception, that soundness of judgment, that composure and fortitude of mind, which never forsook him on the most trying occasions, and with which he met the difficulties of his own and of the public situation, will be now remembered, as at the time they were acknowledged, as not less admirable in themselves than important in their consequences.

An intention is entertained of a history of Mr. Pitt's whole life being given to the public: in the mean time I trust I shall be excused in making some very short observations respecting him, as few had better, perhaps none so frequent, opportunities of forming a judgment on the subject in the last two-and-twenty years of his life, during which period I had the happiness to possess his affectionate friendship and perfect confidence, without the slightest or shortest interruption.

To those who enjoyed his intimacy I might safely refer for the proof of his possessing those private virtues and endowments, which, though they may sometimes be accounted foreign to the public character of a statesman, the congenial feelings of Englishmen always dispose them to regard as the best pledges of a minister's upright

administration. Around these in the present case an additional lustre, as well as sacredness, has been thrown by the circumstances of his death; by the manner in which he met it; and by the composure, the fortitude, the resignation and the religion which marked his last moments. With a manner somewhat reserved and distant in what might be termed his public deportment, no man was ever better qualified to gain, or more successful in fixing the attachment of his friends, than Mr. Pitt. They saw all the powerful energies of his character softened into the most perfect complacency and sweetness of disposition in the circles of private life, the pleasures of which no one more cheerfully enjoyed or more agreeably promoted, when the paramount duties he conceived himself to owe the public admitted of his mixing in them. That indignant severity with which he met and subdued what he considered unfounded opposition; that keenness of sarcasm with which he repelled and withered (as it might be said) the powers of most of his assailants in debate, were exchanged in the society of his intimate friends for a kindness of heart, a gentleness of demeanor, and playfulness of good humour, which no one ever witnessed without interest, or participated without delight. His mind which, in the grasp and extent of its capacity, seized with a quickness almost intuitive all the most important relations of political power and political œconomy, was not less uncommonly susceptible of all the light and elegant impressions which form the great charm of conversation to cultivated minds.

This sensibility to the enjoyments of private friendship greatly enhanced the sacrifice he made of every personal indulgence and comfort to a rigid performance of duty to the public; that duty, for the last year of his life, was indeed of the most laborious and unremitting kind. The strength of his attachment to his Sovereign, and the ardour of his zeal for the welfare of his country, led him to forego not only every pleasure and amusement, but almost every pause and relaxation of business necessary to the preservation of *health*, till it was too late, in a frame like his, alas! for the preservation of *life!!* That life he sacrificed to his country, not certainly like another most valuable and illustrious servant of the public (whose death has been deeply and universally lamented), amidst those animating circumstances in which the incomparable hero often ventured it in battle, and at last resigned it for the most splendid of all his unexampled victories; but with that patriotic self-devoteness which looks for a reward only in its own consciousness of right, and in its own secret sense of virtue.

The praise of virtue, of honour, and of disinterested purity, whether in public or private character, need scarcely be claimed for his memory; for those, his enemies (if he now has any, which I am unwilling to believe, although some are frequently endeavouring to depreciate his merits) will not venture to deny; and his country, in whose cause they were exercised to the last, will know how to value and record them. That they should be so valued and recorded is important on every principle of justice to the individual and of benefit to the community. To an upright minister in Great Britain, zealous for the interest and honour of his country, there is no reward of profit, emolument, or patronage, which can be esteemed a compensation for the labours, the privations, the anxieties, or the dangers of his situation: it is in the approbation of his sovereign, and in the suffrage of his contrymen, added to his own conviction of having done every thing to deserve it, that he must look for that reward which is to console him for all the cares and troubles of his station; the opposition of rivals; the mis-representation of enemies; the desertion or peevishness of friends; and sometimes the mistaken censures of the people. 'Tis the honourable ambition that looks beyond the present time that must create, encourage, and support a virtuous and enlightened statesman;—that must confer on his mind the uprightness and purity that rise above all self-advantage; the courage that guards the state from foreign hostility or internal faction; the firmness that must often resist the wishes, to ensure the safety of the people.

This is the legitimate ambition of

a statesman; and that Mr. Pitt possessed it his friends are convinced; but he has been sometimes accused (by those who although their opposition was active and systematic, yet knew how to honour the man) of a less laudable and less patriotic ambition, that wished "to reign alone," to exclude from the participation of office and of power other men, whose counsels might have assisted him to guide the country amidst its difficulties and embarrassments, or might have contributed to its safety in the hour of its danger. It is however perfectly well known to some of the highest characters in the kingdom, that Mr. Pitt, after the resignation of Mr. Addington, in the summer of 1804, was most anxiously desirous that Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox should form a part of the new administration, and pressed their admission into office in that quarter where only such earnestness could be effectual; conceiving the forming a strong government as important to the public welfare, and as calculated to call forth the united talents, as well as the utmost resources of the empire: in which endeavour he persisted till within a few months of his death. I am aware of the delicacy of such a statement, but I am bold in the certainty of its truth. My profound respect for those by whom such averment, if false, might be contradicted, would not suffer me to make it, were it not called for to do justice to that great and virtuous statesman, whose unrivalled qualities, both in private and in public life, will ever be in my recollection.

"Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus."

CRITICISM.

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF DERMODY.

[*Continued from p.* 236.]

PAUSING amidst the narrative of his disastrous life, we shall now introduce to our readers Dermody's poem, entitled *Elegiac Stanzas on Myself.* It was written about the sixteenth year of his age. "In these affecting lines (says a contemporary critic) the tender, yet brilliant simplicity of thought and expression, that sheds a charm as soft as twilight on 'fair Fidele's grassy tomb,' in the dirge of Collins, casts a gleam of glory on the grave of poor Dermody, which will linger late and long upon it.—

To pleasure's wiles an easy prey,
Beneath this sod a bosom lies;
Yet spare the meek offender's clay,
Nor part with dry averted eyes.

O stranger! if thy wayward lot
Through Folly's heedless maze has led,
Here nurse the true, the tender thought,
And fling the wild flow'r on his head.

For he, by this cold hillock clad,
Where tall grass twines the pointed stone,
Each gentlest balm of feeling had,
To sooth all sorrow but his own.

For he, by tuneful Fancy rear'd,
(Though ever-dumb he sleeps below,)
The stillest sigh of anguish heard,
And gave a tear to ev'ry woe.

Oh! place his dear harp by his side,
(His harp, alas! his only hoard;)
The fairy breeze at even tide
Will trembling kiss each weeping chord.

Oft on yon crested cliff he stood,
When misty twilight stream'd around;
To mark the slowly heaving flood,
And catch the deep wave's sullen sound.

Oft when the rosy dawn was seen
'Mid blue to gild the blushing steep,
He trac'd o'er yonder margent green
The curling cloud of fragrance sweep.

Oft did he pause, the lark to hear,
With speckled wing, the skies explore;
Oft paus'd to see the slow flock near:
But he shall hear and see no more.

Then, stranger, be his foibles lost;
At such small foibles Virtue smil'd;
Few was their number, large their cost,
For he was nature's orphan-child.

The graceful drop of pity spare,
(To him the bright drop once belong'd;)
Well, well his doom deserves thy care;
Much, much he suffer'd, much was wrong'd.

When taught by life its pangs to know,
Ah! as thou roam'st the chequer'd gloom,
Bid the sweet night-bird's numbers flow,
And the last sunbeam light his tomb.

"It was the happy and singular fate of Dermody, (says his biographer) that he never, through life, lost one friend without almost immediately, by some chance, gaining another."

"It happened, soon after he had forsaken the duties which the humanity of Dr. Young had imposed upon him, that the reverend Gilbert Austin, a clergyman of great worth and learning, who at that time kept a school of deservedly high repute in Dublin, on some occasion of business was passing by the house of Mr. Owenson; when this latter gentleman availed himself of so favourable an opportunity, and without much ceremony hailed him from the window. As soon as he entered the room, Mr. Owenson presented Dermody to him; concealing however his late transgressions, and displaying in the strongest colours his extraordinary talents. Mr. Austin examined the boy, and found him possessed of every quality that his friend had so warmly described. Nothing more was necessary: his humanity was engaged; and, in his benevolent mind, distress was a title to protection."

Now, we materially differ from Mr. Raymond as to the beneficial effects accruing to Dermody by the facility with which he continually acquired new patrons. To this circumstance perhaps is to be attributed the little solicitude which he evinced for his own welfare, and his looking continually to others for that support which might have been more eligibly derived from his own independent exertions. It taught him also, this felicity of acquiring protectors, to be less careful in cherishing and preserving the kindness of his benefactors. While, therefore, "it was the happy and singular fate of Dermody never to lose one friend without almost immediately gaining another;" it was his common and unhappy conduct, never permanently to secure the esteem of any of his numerous friends. Gladly would we veil the defects of this unhappy bard; but the instruction of the living sometimes requires, that the errors of deceased persons should be faithfully recorded and clearly exposed.

Dermody had now, by his introduction to Mr. Austin, "opportunities of forming connexions among the sons of some of the first families in Ireland; of improving his manners in elegant society, and cultivating his talents under an able and friendly preceptor." But while caressed by the good and great, and while Mr. Austin had placed 150*l.* in the bank for the use of this his pupil, whose poems, then publishing by subscription, were eagerly expected from the press, he was induced by one of his low associates, "to attempt a shameful imposition on the common sense of Mr. Austin; who, as a punishment, sent him from the parlour to be an inmate of the kitchen." This act Dermody resented by writing "*four lines*, in which the families of his patron and patroness were severely and humourously satirised." This splenetic effusion being most unluckily found in the young poet's apartment, and communicated to Mr. A. that gentleman "destroyed the poems he had collected for publication, returned to the subscribers the whole of the money he had received for the boy's support and education, *shut his doors against him*, and turned him once more upon the world friendless and forsaken." The consequences of Mr. Austin's displeasure were truly tremendous. Not only Mr. A. himself, but the extensive and highly respected circle of his connexions immediately abandoned Dermody to his fate*!

In a letter to the Dowager Countess Moira, (this truly noble lady is, we believe, still living!) whose patronage he afterwards attracted; in this letter, dated November 15, 1790 Dermody thus adverts to his disgrace with Mr. Austin.

"With shame and sorrow I confess my whimsical and reprehensible behaviour to Mr. Austin, but I hope the sins of my former days have been erased by the frequent tears afterwards caused by a fervent sense of my folly on that melancholy occasion. Heaven alone knows my mind; and if I have been too severely treated, heaven alone can reinstate me in true happiness. One fatal step in my infancy, I fear, has en-

* Among those who patronised Dermody at this period, were Lady Charlemont, Lady Maurice Gore, Lady Crofton, and the Duke of Leinster. Lord Charlemont (then Caulfield) was his schoolfellow and friend. Many of his schoolfellows (says Mr. Raymond, speaking of his state of penance) treated him however with kindness; and would often steal to the kitchen, to cheer him in his exile.

tirely ruined my reputation; and though followed by silent penitence, yet the good-natured world seems inclined to anneal my transgressions to the most lasting monument. I am fully sensible of my own indiscretions (if they deserve an appellation so lenient); and confess that, when pressed down by misfortunes either real or imaginary, being of a melancholy turn, I soon proceed to desperation, and do things which I afterwards view with perfect abhorrence."

Writing on another occasion to the Countess, April 7th, 1791, the last of his applications which she ever answered!—

"Not stooping (says he) to live in a kitchen or open a gate, confirmed my dispute with Mr. Austin. I confess myself guilty of disobedience in some trifling matters, whimsical I may call them. I confess, in a fit of rage, after an unmerciful beating, I wrote some lines, which at evening I either tore or threw away; how he heard of them, I know not. Then see a poor orphan's little subscriptions by the hand of —— a picture shocking to any tender mind on reflection!"

However improper Dermody's conduct might be considered by Mr. Austin, it is certainly to be regretted that he did not experience lenity and forgiveness. If resentment did not here border on revenge, it at any rate exceeded, all circumstances considered, the magnitude of the offence. He not only discarded Dermody from his presence for ever, but he appears to have trumpeted the story of his disgrace in every direction. He might, indeed, have driven the unfortunate object of his anger to desperation and ruin. In their anxiety to promote virtue, it sometimes happens that good men discourage real merit. They do not always sufficiently discriminate between radical guilt and casual transgression; between enormity of heart, and petulancy or obstinacy of spirit. We cannot too often recal, in moments of irrationality and irritation, the celebrated line of Pope, that

To err, is human; to forgive, divine.

Nor can we long cease to remember how much it is our duty "to forgive others, even as we expect for ourselves forgiveness" from the searcher and Judge of all hearts!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE Woy I sing, who never sang before,
Whom never yet embolden'd pinions bore
To court the tuneful choir's inspiring aid
Near Heliconian or Pierian shade:
Thrice-hallow'd haunts, where the melodious throng
Of souls poetic tune celestial song,
Or wreathe in classic folds unfading bays,
The Muse's gift, the Poet's deathless praise;
As fabled Cyclops arm'd Jove's furious hand
With thunders dreadful to a guilty land.
Untaught, alas, to guide my faltering wing,
I rashly dare of loftiest themes to sing,
And now, unskill'd, the slipp'ry steep to mount
Presume to sip Aonia's sacred fount,
That spring empyreal whence the chrystal stream
Like nectar flows, and wafts the bard to fame.

Oft has one seen, by chance, a bulky cart,
Design'd to carry to some distant mart
Its cackling load, the pride of Norfolk's coast,
The epicure's delight, the farm-yard's boast!
As the unsteady carriage rocks along,
Tumultuous riot fills the feather'd throng,
Not less than Babel's din, 'till from its stew
The car disgorges all its venal crew.
Thrice-happy he, to whom this sight is known,
He wants no knowledge added to his own,
He needs no Poet's sympathetic strain
To paint the kindred figure on his brain
Of Hoy far-fam'd, but sees in ev'ry view,
In ev'ry shade, the likeness strictly true;
He seeks no raptur'd warbler to relate
How Margate Packets sail from Billingsgate,
When on the flowing tide the breezes play
As haply Sol first darts his matin ray,
And wrangling hawkers on the crowded shore,
In wonder wrapt, neglect their finny store,
Forget awhile their cares their curses too,
And with the swelling canvass feast the view,
As yawning citizens prepare to brave
The frowning terrors of the faithless wave.
Bless'd he, by this resemblance taught, to know
The varied features of the motley show,

When first the Hoy receives its pond'rous freight,
And, sadly groaning, sinks beneath the weight
Of heaviest mortals, nor less heavy hoard
Of cumbrous stores, that bend the yielding board;
Here chests and trunks in fell confusion lie,
There richest dainties meet the wishful eye:
In wicker larders some,—some shun the day
In cov'rings doom'd a double debt to pay,
One while consign'd the precious feast to bear,
And now a more familiar lot to share,
But not more decent; yet the muse disdains
To soil with tales like this her spotless strains,
But hastes, with fond and fost'ring care to guide
The burthen'd vessel o'er the dang'rous tide,
No nobler treasure o'er the shoreless sea
And delug'd world did Noah's ark convey.

Thames, sire of streams, saw with transported joy
The breathing zephyrs waft his darling Hoy,
And gently rising from his oozy bed
Uplifted o'er the tide his hoary head;
Smil'd on the bark, and bade the pennants fly
With all the prosp'rous breezes of the sky.
"Go ride," he said, "in triumph with the gale,
Let all the Nereids watch thy swelling sail,
Let honour'd Margate view with pride and boast
What fame Augusta sheds upon her coast."
So spoke the sage, but what he will'd was vain
To lull the rage of Neptune's rough domain.
Unlike thy waters, Thames, whose curling tide
With placid murmurs laves the sloping side:
No terrors frown on thy unruffled breast,
To tear with cruel pangs the landsman's rest,
No surly tempests raise the coward's fear,
And cits can bluster when no storms are near.

Long, blown by prosp'rous gales, the vessel flew,
Till the retiring champaign mock'd the view,
And ocean, wid'ning to the wearied sight,
Displayed to wond'ring Cits the realms of fright,
Rais'd goblins, storms and mountains, with the wave,
And ope'd with ev'ry blast a wat'ry grave;
Thus, Poets sing, Troy's hapless sons descried
The wrath of Heav'n distract the swollen tide,
Saw raging Juno triumph o'er their doom,
And scowling furies tear the frightful gloom.

Short, very short, the date of human joy,
No pleasures smile unmingled with alloy,
Grief follows bliss, as storms succeed a calm,
And health is often tortur'd with a qualm.
Such various frolics crowd our mortal state,
That man seems only born the sport of fate;
Life, streak'd with curious fancies, jests away,
And plays new fool'ries ev'ry rising day;
Fatigued at length it hastens to its doom,
And rests its follies in the silent tomb.
So vessels, riding o'er the fickle deep,
Now smoothly glide, then rock at ev'ry sweep,
Now cleave the dashing foam with furious hiss,
Then plunge unseen, into the deep abyss,
Till fortune, wearied longer to deride,
Engulphs the bark within the yawning tide.
Sad haven, then, of all our joys and woes,
The prince's doom, the peasant's last repose,
Remorseless, cruel, unrelenting grave!
Or in the chilly earth, or stormy wave,
Alike our end:—one undistinguish'd sleep,
On land o'erwhelms, and waits us on the deep,
Where all our cares must center with our fate,
As life for ever bars its golden gate.

Thrice-favour'd Hoy, whom, as the angry blast
With adverse conflicts shocks the yielding mast,
Some pow'r protects, some power, prone to save,
Shields from the storm and shelters from the wave.
But quit, my muse, the ocean's rage, and tell,
What fiercer tempests in the stomach yell:
What sick'ning vapours dance upon the brain,
What spouting torrents taint the ruffled main;
When, rolling on its foam-bespatter'd side,
The rocking vessel revels in the tide,
And jaded landsmen, o'er the edge reclin'd,
Pour burthen'd cat'racts to the whistling wind;
Nor cataracts with greater fury flow
From rocky summits to the vales below.
Here pale to view along the suff'ring mast
Some bulky dame leans shiv'ring in the blast,

Groans at each wave, that beats the lab'ring keel,
And feels new phrenzies rise at ev'ry reel!
Contending torments rend her striving breast,
And blended terrors chase affrighted rest.
Thus factious broils distract a troubled state,
And kingdoms groan beneath the curse of fate,
When wild commotion racks th' unhappy land,
And treason rears abroad her guilty hand;
'Till, stern in virtue's cause, some patriot soul
Dares with bold arm to check the foul controul,
And from his injur'd country's bleeding heart,
With desp'rate vigour, tears the rankling dart.
Thus fares the land, to faction's ills a prey,
Thus yearns the breast where nauseous tumults sway,
Where illness reigns, and jarring pangs rebel,
And belching fiends complete the inward hell.

Sad disappointment reigns o'er ev'ry state
Of human life, and rules our varied fate;
Nor princely courts, nor meanest cots are free,
As clouds the sun, so woe eclipses glee.
Succeeding crosses crowd our narrow span,
Nor are there pleasures certain here to man;
With many a tide of life's affairs we see
The floating cargo of felicity;
Now with the flowing wave it seems to smile,
Then with the refluent current to beguile,
'Till, toss'd for ever from our cheated eye,
The sad illusion leaves us but a sigh.
Thus life deceives, and thus thy fate, unbless'd,
Robs thee of joys, joys scarcely yet caress'd,
When, brooding only on the sick'ning gale,
No cares perplex thee of a future meal,
No watchful eye protects thy sav'ry store,
Too soon to vanish to appear no more.

Yon cur behold, whom fond caprice may-hap
Has rais'd to mis'ry on the pamp'ring lap:
With longing look he kens the luscious prey,
As o'er the deck the dainty fragments stray,
Nor long in vain the precious booty spies;
But, bent on plunder, from his ambush hies;
Grasps with delighted tooth the pleasing spoil,
Nor small his appetite, nor slight his toil:
By hunger urg'd he dooms in sweet repast
A host of richest dainties to their last;
Nor dreads the hapless owner's future ire,
If storms should cease and savage hunger fire.

What muse can tell (if even muses know)
The total sum of disappointed woe,
When man, provok'd by hunger, sees no means
To sate his wants, or quell his raging pains?
What poet chaunt his grief, who views his feast
His precious all supply a greedy beast,
When torn by rav'nous fangs his once-nice fare
Leaves him no farther prospect but despair?
One ill supplanted by another worse,
Once rack'd by qualms, and now by famine's curse;
As erst the Grecian bark to shun the shock
Of fell Charybdis burst on Scylla's rock.

But surely brutes as well as lordly man
Feel nature's wants, and sate them when they can;
Tho' men, less wise, acknowledge not alone
The wants of nature, but create their own,
Feel new desires as lux'ry gives a zest,
And make not nature but themselves know best.
We think not how 'tis best to satisfy
The wants of life, but how those wants to fly,
And seek by art our appetites to shade,
'Till even art withholds her wearied aid,
And sinking nature tries in vain to raise
The dormant flame, or wake one transient blaze.
What kinder fate attends the brute to view
His calls by nature bless'd, and those but few!
He needs no art to whet his poison'd taste,
And shews how much he is the happier beast,
'Till cruel man, unsatisfied to cloy
Himself alone with draughts of fancied joy,
Hugs brutes with pamp'ring lux'ries to their fate,
And brutes die wretched in a human state.

Thus floats the time, by cruel storms distress'd,
Now terror rules, then qualms usurp the breast,
'Till gath'ring shadows overspread the sky,
And bring new phantoms 'fore the palsied eye,
As still the batter'd vessel braves the gale,
And adverse blasts still mock the striving sail.

Unwelcome darkness veils the boist'rous deep,
And leads along the silent reign of sleep;
Sleep, crown'd with poppies, shakes her nodding head,
Sleep's minions o'er the Hoy their honours shed;
With partial rays the drowsy favours fall,
As fortune's sun beams, not alike on all.
Some seek the cabin, prone to doubtful rest,
With wakeful horrors some the night invest.

Now to the cabin let us bend our strain,
Where sullen Morpheus leads his drooping train,
Where broiling hammocks crowd the fulsome stew,
And scenes not overnice arrest the view:
With kindred features grac'd, the showmen ply,
Dens heap'd o'er dens to feast the rustic eye.
Where monkies grin above, and bears below
From side to side their clumsy members throw:
How just the simile! there brutes their cells,
Here Cits their hammocks fill with dismal yells;
Concordant odours yield ambrosial feasts,
To man not more unsav'ry, than to beasts;
The same effects from diff'rent causes spring,
As various bells in tuneful concert ring.

Unhappy he meanwhile whom sleep allures,
And yet no solid comforts sleep ensures,
Who nods beneath the nightly air his head,
The mast his pillow, and the deck his bed;
No transient bliss amid his slumber g'eams,
Rocks, storms and billows frown in broken dreams,
His tortur'd sleep one while presents a whale
Lash 'round th' inverted mast his writhing tail,
And, wildly bursting on the rolling deck,
He wails with hideous cries the fancied wreck.
Nor this the worst of terrors, that infest
His mazy dreams and haunt his harrass'd rest;
Perchance upon the cordage he has cast
His shoulders wearied with the flinty mast,
Thoughtless of troubles soon again to rack
His sleep with phantoms and with pains his back,
As haply, worried by the fickle gale,
The lab'ring sailors shift the stubborn sail;
From side to side the reeling canvass strives,
And with dread plunge the rustling cordage drives;
The rigging starts, and, starting with the cord,
Th' astonish'd slumb'rer wheels across the board,
Nor waking yet, nor yet absorb'd in sleep,
He thinks some gobling hurls him to the deep,
With headling fury tears him from his seat,
And whelms him in the Trojan pilot's fate.

Thus he on deck, sad soul, while they below
Moan o'er the night, and echo woe to woe.
Respondent horrors thro' the cabin fly,
Ghosts, nightmares, tempests fill th' affrighted eye.
On Pegasean wing that bard must soar,
Who fain would tell each trivial action o'er,
Each qualm, that tears the agonizing breast,
Each phantom hostile to distracted rest;
Who would relate what scents expand around,
What sights of mis'ry load the suff'ring ground.
What stifling odours thro' the hammocks play,
Where either end holds undisputed sway;
Where brawny dames their legs and arms entwine,
And in rude concert on one couch recline.
But, Muse, enough—restrain your wanton lay,
And hail the bright approach of dawning day;
No more of nightly qualms, or tempests sing,
Far brighter themes already flap the wing;
Aurora, mounting from the radiant sky,
Gilds the new world, and bids the tempest fly;
Bids all creation wear a lovelier mien,
And decks with ruddiest vest the charming scene.

Adieu ye storms! and let the fav'ring wave
In gentle mounts the gliding vessel heave.
Sleep shakes her flabby locks, no longer rest
Allures with fiction's smiles, and teazing jest.
Bless'd hunger (only bless'd to those who share
What means may famine's cruel breach repair)
Invites the owner to his cheering hoard,
The gladd'ning breakfast crowns the smoaking board,
In curling spires the boiling fumes ascend,
And mirth and glee the merry pastime blend,
Jokes pass from ev'ry tongue with current fame,
And even modesty forbears to blame;
As terrors cease wit arms her shafts anew,
And dunces think they may be witty too,
Sportive with dangers which alarm'd so late,
They dream no longer of an adverse fate.

But who shall sing in less than heav'nly strain
What noise, what bustle, what confusion reign;
What joyous tumult throngs the deck around,
What freaks of transport o'er the soul rebound,
When closing to the view the land displays
That blissful seat of fashionable ease,
Thrice-honour'd Margate! where the city's race
With summer's waves their winter's smoke deface?

As disappointed statesmen whine and rant
And tear the senate's peace with peevish cant,
The measures hating as the men they hate,
Who breathe in place a more propitious fate;
Till, moor'd themselves within the happy port,
Their clamour ceases with increasing court.

And not unlike the hungry litter's cry,
When, jostling out at meal-time from the sty,
The well-known trough with hasty steps they seek,
And hail th' approaching food with louder squeak;
Then, placemen-like, fresh cries their sides dilate,
Till noise and snouts lie buried in the meat.
So dies the tumult as the Hoy receives
Thanet's rich gales, and Thanet's sparkling waves;
So dies my subject as the op'ning bay
Forbids the slack'ning canvass more to play,
And shouts, re echoing shouts, across the pier,
Proclaim abroad the precious import near;
Loud greeting shakes the air, and joyous roar
Conducts the welcome cargo to the shore:
To nobler bards the pleasing toil I leave,
To bear them thence into the briny wave;
Let nobler bards exalt the lofty theme,
And tell admiring worlds of Margate's fame.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET.—This theatre closed for the season, on Monday evening, September 15, with the pieces of *Modern Antiques, Ways and Means,* and *Catch him who Can.* Mr. Winston delivered a short Address of Thanks for the liberality experienced from the public by the proprietors and performers.

COVENT-GARDEN. — This house opened on September 15, with the Comedy of *John Bull,* after which was performed the *Miser.* The audience was numerous and elegant, and the theatre, though the eye was not attracted by any prominent change, wore a light and pleasing appearance. Miss Logan made her debut in the character of Mary, and her timid tenderness was well adapted to the character. She possesses a tall genteel figure, a soft interesting countenance, a voice flexible and clear, an enunciation articulate and correct, a deportment rather easy and graceful. These are indispensable requisites for theatrical excellence, and Miss L. possesses them in no inferior degree. In whatever school she was brought up she appears to be perfect mistress of the business of the stage. Mr. Mara, from Brighton, performed Brulgruddery; his dialect is strictly Irish, his conception well marked, and his humour, though not rich, is yet above par. The strong and clear voice with which he gave his songs, drew very marked and general applause.

On the 26th of September, the lively Comedy of *Laugh when you Can,* was performed at this theatre, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Melvin, (for the first time) to a London audience, in the eccentric character of Gossamer. Mr. M. has lately displayed his powers on the York theatre, and the fame he acquired in the country was fully established by the unanimous approbation of the metropolis. Mr. Melvin is not above the middle stature, but he is compactly made, and elegantly proportioned; and appears to be about thirty, with a penetrating eye, and variously expressive countenance. His conception of the part was very correct, and the life, spirit, and animation he infused into it drew down reiterated plaudits.

On the 6th of October, Mr. Bellamy, from the York stage, made his first appearance on the London boards, in Robin Hood. Mr. B. has a good figure, above the middle size, and those strong and prominent features which are requisite for theatrical expression. His voice appears to be a marked counter tenor, with a variety of happy in-

flexions, and his performance received the reward he most anxiously aspired to—the repeated approbation of the audience.

October 8. The *Beggars' Opera* was performed at this theatre this evening, for the purpose of introducing a young lady, of the name of Bolton, for the first time, in the character of Polly. She possesses all the necessary requisites to recommend her performance to the eye, the ear, and the heart. Her voice is, however, not very powerful, but her tones are various, sweet, and clear, and she managed them with no ordinary degree of skill and science. She admirably expressed all that is tender, gentle and affectionate in the character, and where the softer emotions are to be exhibited, her delineations will be both correct and happy. She was throughout encouraged by very general applause.

Drury-Lane.—This theatre opened for the season, on Saturday, September 13, with the *Honey Moon*, a little Ballet, by D'Egville, brought out last season; and *No Song No Supper*; and the performers in each were warmly greeted by the audience. Mr. Penley made his first appearance in the part of Jaques in the play, and was very successful in the scene where he represents the Duke, and was favourably received throughout. There are no material alterations in the house; the painting is here and there fresh touched, and the pilasters of the boxes regilded.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE,

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

The Censure of Literary Works is abolished at Milan; but authors are to be henceforth held to responsibility, and an office of the Liberty of the Press is set up to prevent all abuse of that privilege.

At Castiglione, in the Duchy of Tuscany, (the Bonapartean kingdom of Etruria) there is a lake, of about two leagues in diameter, which communicates with the sea, and produces great quantities of salt. The reservoir contains 4,859,000 cubic feet of water which, after evaporation, leaves 11,000,000 pounds of salt.

The scientific men attached to the Russian Embassy to China having been obliged to return, it is satisfactory to learn that M. Redowsky, the botanist to that embassy, has received from the Emperor a new commission, authorising him to undertake a botanical tour in the extreme parts of the north-east of Asia. The following is the plan of his journey, which has been approved of by the government. On the 5th of May, leaving Irkutzk, he will sail down the Lena to Jakutzk; from whence he will follow the course of the Aldan to its sources in the Mongohan mountains. These, as well as the Aple mountains, M. Redowsky will examine as far as the Eastern Ocean, on the coast of which he will proceed as far as Ochotsk, at which place he hopes to arrive in September. From hence he will either travel by land round the Peuschin Gulph to Kamschatka, or go by sea to Bolscheretzk, and there winter. In the summer of 1807, the Kurile islands will be examined as far as possible towards Japan, and the Alentian islands as far as the continent of America. On his return he will visit Beering's island and the Copper islands. After passing the winter in Kamschatka the third summer tour will be to Sagalien, and the islands at the mouth of the Amur, and thence he will proceed homewards up the Amur, through Yellow Mongolia and Nertschinsk, through Davenia and Siberia.

A committee of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, has laid before that body the project of "Rules for writing Russian Words with foreign Characters, and foreign Words with Russian Characters." Two alphabets, the German and French, are made use of to render the pronunciation of Russian words to strangers. The plan was approved by the Academy, and it will be published without delay; it

will be of great utility with respect to Russian names, which have been much disfigured by the various ways of writing them used by French, German, and English writers.

M. Drunpelmann, a learned physician and naturalist of Riga, is publishing, by subscription, a Collection of 1500 Insects, several hundred Birds, amphibious Animals, and some rare Animals of the Russian provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland. He made the drawings himself, and superintends the engraving and colouring of the plates. Besides descriptions, the text will give the names of the animals, &c. in Latin, German, Russian, &c.

At Castleknock, near Dublin, there has been formed a laudable Association, called the Castleknock Farmer's Society, the object of which is to encourage and reward those labourers in agriculture, with their wives and children, who distinguish themselves by their industry and sobriety. This society was established in 1798, and has been found productive of much benefit.

The number of pits at work together at Castle Comer, in Ireland, remarkable for its mines of what is usually called Kilkenny coal, was, in the year 1800, sixteen; many years elapsed since twenty-four were at work, and the smallest number that has been known is twelve. Near Castle Comer there are also iron mines, and good materials for earthen ware.

SOCIETY OF TRANQUILLITY.

Amongst the numerous measures that have been, from time to time, adopted with a design to improve the condition of the people, we are extremely happy to congratulate the public on an attempt that is now making to establish an institution, better calculated to combine and direct the united efforts of the whole population to this object, than any plan that has yet been proposed.

It has long been considered among the real misfortunes of this country, that a highly liberal and benevolent spirit has prevailed throughout all ranks of the community, without having made any considerable progress in the accomplishment of its designs. Philosophers have bestowed great attention, the affluent have expended vast sums, and the poor have acknowledged their obligations to the full extent; but no means have yet been devised capable of reducing the number of our poor, or of sufficiently marking the distinction between that poverty which arises out of misfortunes, and that which results from an habitual course of profligacy.

He must have been a very inattentive observer of passing events, who has not seen that a train of evils connected with this subject, are very fast approaching, and that unless some new course be very shortly taken, all our benevolent institutions will be overwhelmed in the trouble and expense that attend them.

The number of charities has now so greatly increased, that the select class of persons upon whom the management of them generally devolves, can scarcely be said to have any other business, and their labours have become so inconvenient, that the rising generation does not seem prepared with a race of successors willing to fulfil the same duties in case providence should call those liberal spirits to receive the rewards it has to bestow upon them.

It has now become very common for persons to decline any interference in liberal improvements, not upon the ground of the expense, but of the trouble that they are attended by, and such a disposition cannot become very prevalent without abandoning all our benevolent establishments to the guardianship of mere mercenaries, who having lost all the spirit of the respective institutions, except the amount of their own salaries, will long tantalize the people with the name of benevolence, after the reality has departed.

Under those circumstances, we cannot imagine a more suitable institution than one that shall greatly reduce the number of our charities, by affording the people an opportunity of making a very large provision for themselves; and it is with much pleasure we have learned, that since the *Office of Tranquillity* has been opened, great numbers of the labouring people have declared their determination to subscribe to the fund for old age, as soon as the trustees of the institution shall be formed. In this plan, we recognise a spirit of real liberality, which affords the tradesman, who can lay by ten pounds,

per ann. and the pedlar who can scarcely spare sixpence per week, an equal opportunity of appropriating his means for his future benefit. This plan gives every man an opportunity of preserving his independence; and if there should be some too indolent or too profligate to take advantage of the occasion, neither their indolence nor their profligacy will lessen the benefits to those who avail themselves of the means. The institution cannot fail to meet with the approbation of all classes; and we hope that the intelligent and affluent will cheerfully render it any assistance that may be required to secure its general adoption.

SURREY LIBRARY INSTITUTION.

Several of the principal inhabitants of that great suburb of the metropolis, situated on the southern banks of the Thames, have determined to found a new public literary establishment, to be called the Surrey Library Institution. The basis and primary object of this institution, will be to collect a valuable and extensive library of general literature, in the works of the best English authors of the past and present day, particularly all new publications of merit. The library will be circulatory to the proprietors at their own houses, and it will also be open for resort and reference. Newspapers, magazines, reviews, pamphlets, &c. will be amply provided. It is intended that the price of shares to a limited number of early subscribers, shall be six guineas, with an annual subscription of two guineas; and persons making liberal donations may be elected by the trustees, members for life. The situation of the library will be chosen as centrical as possible to Southwark, Bermondsey, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Vauxhall, Lambeth, and Blackfriars; and, at present, Newington causeway is contemplated as the most eligible site. The government of this institution will be vested in open committees, to be held quarterly, and the ostensible and financial management in the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and trustees; the local direction and efficient superintendance in a librarian, actuary, and accountant, in one person, with requisite assistants. The first president is Lord Grantly, and the vice-presidents are the county and borough members, Lord Leslie, and Robert Barclay, esq. The shares will be proprietatory, inheritable, devisable, and transferable. Subscriptions are received by the treasurer, Sir John Pinhorn, Southwark bank, where the statutes and regulations of the institutions are ready for subscribers.

Mr. Dunne, formerly surgeon of the auxiliary British cavalry in Portugal, proposes to publish, in one volume, octavo, "the Chirurgical Candidate, or Reflections on the Education indispensable to complete the Military Surgeon or Private Practitioner." This work will be particularly serviceable to young practitioners in hot climates, particularly the West Indies.

The Rev. William L. Bowles, has undertaken a new edition of the works of Pope, which will include many letters never before published, and a new life of that poet. It is expected to appear before Christmas, and it will be embellished with several portraits.

A new and entire edition of the literary, moral, and medical writings of the late Dr. Percival of Manchester, is now in the press, to which will be prefixed, memoirs of his life and writings, by his son, and a selection from his literary correspondence. This work will be comprised in four octavo volumes, in such manner as that the literary and medical parts may be sold either together or separately.

Mr. Cuthbertson has in the press, a work on practical electricity and galvanism, being a translation of the most interesting experiments contained in a treatise published by him during his late residence in Holland, with the addition of all such as have since been practised by himself and others.

Mr. M. Haughton's series of engravings from Milton, Shakespeare, and Dante, after paintings by Fuseli, is proceeding with as much expedition as the nature of the work will admit. Five from Milton are already published, and the large plate of the Vision of the Lazar House is in hand. Mr. Haughton is distinguished for correctness of outline, and the mode of executing the fleshy parts of the figures is wholly original.

Dr Jones, master of the Kentish Town Academy, proposes to publish by subscription a select number of the

most admired orations of Cicero, translated into English from the best Latin editions.

Mr. Rannie will shortly publish a volume of plays and poems. He is also preparing a third edition of the first volume of his poems, with additions.

Mr. Bromley is engraving in the line manner, a whole length portrait of the late Mr. Fox, which, with those of Mr. Pitt, and Lord Nelson, now under the graver of the same artist, will be published by Mr. Bowyer, early in the winter.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, teacher of elocution in the colleges of Old and New Aberdeen, has ready for the press, a valuable and useful collection, for the improvement of youth in the pronunciation and delivery of the English language, entitled Elements of Elocution, or an Introduction to Pronunciation and Reading.

A Jewish newspaper, in the Hebrew language, is about to make its appearance at Basle, principally on the subject of the deliberations which occupy the assembly at Paris.

There is in the British Museum, an admirable collection of solo, verse, and full anthems, compiled by Dr. Tudway of Cambridge, for the Earl of Oxford, in six very large volumes, in folio.

Sir William Young, bart. M. P. has in the press, in one large volume quarto, the West India Common Place Book, shewing the state and value of the British sugar colonies, in relation to the West India proprietary, exhibited in tables of population, property, and income, trade, navigation, and revenue, compiled from parliamentary and other official documents. The author has also added commentaries on the several subjects of commercial entry, and especially on the American intercourse; on the navigation acts; on the shipping interest of Great Britain; on convoys, &c. &c. The work will be illustrated with two maps, drawn by Arrowsmith.

The fifth volume of the Life of General Washington, which completes the work, is in the press, and will be published in a few days. This volume will be illustrated with ten large plates of battles, and military operations, prepared chiefly under the direction of the great and illustrious character who conceived and executed them.

General Alexander Palizyn, has translated Lord Macartney's embassy to China, into the Russian language.

Barrow's travels in Southern Africa, have been translated in an abridged form into the Swedish language, by P. Olaf Gravander, of the university of Upsal.

The King has instituted a professor of military surgery in the university of Edinburgh, and appointed to that chair Mr. John Thomson, professor of surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons.

A gazette printed in the Spanish language, and published every Wednesday and Saturday, is among the recent political projects at Paris. This is, no doubt, intended to forward the grand work of revolution in Spain, by becoming an engine of abuse and falsehood, against the nobility and people of that kingdom, whose talents and influence may be exerted in counteracting the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte.

A new edition of Dr. Valpy's Greek Grammar, with considerable improvements, may be expected before the close of the year.

The following English works, either have been lately reprinted in America, or are now in the press, viz. Scott's Commentary on the Bible; Bigland's Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History; Carr's Travels round the Baltic; the Stranger in France, by the same author; the Bishop of London's Sermons; the same author's Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, which is the second American edition; the Sabbath, a poem; Southey's Madoc, in numbers; Murray's Sequel to the English Reader; Kett's Elements of General Knowledge, and some others of less importance.

In the press, More Miseries, being a continuation of the "Miseries of Human Life," with a curious frontispiece, by Sir Fretful Murmur, knt.

The second edition of Original Poems, on various occasions, by a lady, revised and corrected by William Cowper, esq. will shortly make their appearance.

John Stuart, esq. author of the Pleasures of Love, is far advanced with his poem, on the sublime subject of the Resurrection.

The second volume of Messrs. Lysons's Magna Britannia, containing Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, and Cornwall; and the second part of Britannia Depicta, containing twenty-four views

in the same counties, may shortly be expected.

The Rev. David Bogue, of Gosport, and the Rev. James Bennett, of Rumsey, are engaged on a History of the Dissenters from the revolution, to be published by subscription, in four volumes, successively.

Mr. Brewster, author of the Meditations of a Recluse, is printing two volumes of Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, read to his parishioners at Stockton.

Mr. Thornton, who resided several years in Turkey, is preparing for publication, an account of the government, religion, manners, military and civil establishments of that empire, which will make its appearance about Christmas.

A new edition of Captain Stedman's History of Surinam, may soon be expected.

The second edition of the Miniature, a collection of essays, on the plan of the Microcosm, by gentlemen of Eton College, is nearly ready for publication.

The fifth edition of the Curiosities of Literature, newly arranged, and greatly improved, is in the press.

Dr. Hamilton, of Halesworth, is about to publish a Popular Treatise on the Cause and Prevention of Gout.

Mr. Samuel Young, author of a Treatise on Cancer, is arranging a collection of facts in the form of a dissertation on the advantages of the adhesive strap, shewing the abuses of the ligature in the stitching of wounds.

Proposals are in circulation, for publishing by subscription, a Dissertation on the Doctrine of Predestination to Life in Christ, in a series of discourses, by the late Rev. T. Monteith, A. M. of Alnwick.

The Rev. W. Wood, will shortly publish Zoography, or the Beauties of Nature, displayed in beasts, birds, fishes, insects, shells, plants, minerals, and fossils.

Early in November will be published, in three large volumes, royal octavo, the Political Life and Speeches, at large, of the Right Honorable William Pitt. The life is composed from authentic documents, interspersed with his correspondence. The speeches in parliament, as well as those on other occasions, are given at length.

Mr. Beatson, has ready for publication, in three volumes, octavo, the third edition, very much enlarged, of a Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland, or a complete Register of the Hereditary Honours, Public Offices, and Persons in Office, from the earliest periods.

Mr. Beloe will publish early in November, Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books, in two volumes.

The second volume of Manning's History of the County of Surrey, may be expected early in the next year.

The Romans were so ignorant of the fine arts, even in the days of the all-accomplished Scipio, that Mummius threatened the persons who were entrusted with the care of some pictures taken at Corinth, that if they lost them, they should give him new ones in their stead.

Thornwalson, the celebrated sculptor at Rome, is finishing a statue of Liberty twenty-two feet high, for the United States of America. It will be the first piece of the arts sent from Italy to the new world.

At the public examination of the deaf and dumb, at Paris, in June last, M. Sicard stated, that a traveller in North America had lately discovered a numerous tribe of Indians, who communicate all their ideas by signs, and not by speech. One of these Indians having been brought to Philadelphia, was examined respecting the mode of conversation practised by his countrymen, and the account of the examination was signed by the President of the United States. It appeared that the signs he employed, very much resembled those used by M. Sicard's pupils.

A marble quarry of vast extent, and of quality equal to any in Italy, has been discovered in America, near Harper's Ferry, Alexandria.

The Quakers in the States of Pennsylvania and New York, in America, having contemplated the object of assisting the native Indians, in introducing among them the comforts of civilized life, appointed a deputation of their members, with the concurrence of the American Secretary of State, to confer with some of the Indian chiefs and others for that purpose, which has, after several conferences, so far succeeded, that some plots of land in the Indian settlement are cultivated; and the trades of smiths, carpenters, weavers, &c. are learned and learning by the natives:

Some friends from the above states having resided amongst them at different times to teach them the practice of husbandry, and other useful occupations; to defray the expense of which, and to purchase implements of husbandry and mechanical tools, a liberal subscription has been made by the Friends in America; and from a desire to extend the benevolent design further among the Indian tribes, the quakers in this nation have made subscriptions; and we are well informed, a considerable sum has been subscribed for the same laudable purpose.

It appears by a late calculation, that the number of banks in the United States of America, in 1805, was 72; bank notes in circulation, 15,000,000 ofdollars; metallic medium, 18,000,000 of dollars; free persons, 5,150,000; slaves, 1,024,900 — total population, 6,180,000; total increase of population in 1805, 180,000; militia, 1,100,000; navy, 24 vessels, carrying 574 guns; seamen 66,000.

The senate of Hamburgh according to the demand of Buonaparte's minister Bourrieone, has prohibited the importation translation, and sale of sixty-six English works and publications; among these are all English histories or memoirs of the last campaign in Egypt; the Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud; all English Histories and Memoirs of the French Revolution and of the Buonapartes; the Memoirs of the late Queen of France; the Belgian Traveller, &c. &c. Among periodical publications are mentioned Peltier's Ambigu, Regnier's Courier D'Angleterre, the Anti-Jacobin Review, &c. &c. Should a peace be concluded with England, it is added, that several letters from Paris affirm, that Buonaparte intends to engage some of the ablest English counsellors to watch and inspect the British press, and to prosecute without mercy all persons who dare to write or to speak any thing concerning the meanness and vices of his family, of his past crimes or present tyranny.

A glass-dealer at Langport, in Staffordshire, has discovered a method of ornamenting glass, in imitation of engraving or etching, by which means, borders, cyphers, coats of arms, drawings, and the most elaborate designs, may be executed in a style of elegance hitherto unknown.

An improved method has been discovered of making kelp, barilla, and other vegetable or mineral alkali, by fermentation and other means, in addition to combustion.

An engineer in the borough has devised a mode of giving motion to hammers, stampers, knives, sheers, &c. without the application of wheel, pinion, or any other rotative motion, by means of various powers now in common use, whereby he proposes to save much labour and expense.

The following is given as a good method of cleaning silk, woollen, and cotton goods, without damage to the texture or colour: grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand still till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table; and having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the potatoe liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white fecula will answer the purpose of tapioca, and make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch and hair-powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the colour; it is also used in cleaning oil-paintings, or furniture that is soiled. Dirted painted wainscoats may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscoat with it.

Lord Stanhope has lately circulated a small work, entitled, "Principles of the Science of tuning Instruments with fixed Tones." In this little treatise, the nature of musical temperament is investigated and explained, in a novel, interesting, and satisfactory manner.

That disagreeable sound, technically called the *Wolf*, which musicians have always been so anxious to get rid of, is proved to be of great advantage in modulation, when distributed according to the *Stanhope Temperament*. His Lordship objects to the expression, the *Wolf*, in the singular number, and shews that there are, in fact, *five Wolves* in the quints and major thirds; and clearly demonstrates, that so far from being imperfections, "it is precisely the proper distribution of those five wolves which produces that charming and essential variety of character between different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well-tuned instrument."

Dr. Gibbes has shewn from a series of experiments, that the Bath waters contain a much greater portion of iron than has hitherto been supposed. He says that iron is deposited in three different states by the Bath waters: 1. It tinges the glasses which are made use of for drinking the water at the pumps, of a yellow golden colour, which can be scraped off. This portion is what the Doctor imagines was united with carbonic acid, and is deposited on the glasses, on the sides and bottom of the baths, in the state of ochre. 2. It forms pyritical incrustations about the reservoirs and channels of the baths: in these the iron in its metallic state is united with sulphur. 3. It is deposited in the sand of the bath, in black particles, which are attracted by the magnet. Some of these particles appeared in a crystalline form.

The reputation of Dr. Gall, the craniologist, seems to be on the decline in Germany. At Munster, Cologne, Francfort, and other places, he was not able to collect a sufficient number of subscribers for a course of lectures. If his system should fall to the ground, the rising generation at least will have reason to rejoice, as they will escape those arts which the Doctor advises for the purpose of remedying the prominences or cavities of the skull, that happen not to be well placed.

Dr. Buchan, in his answer to Sir J. Sinclair's pamphlet on the subject of Athletic Exercises, speaking of the danger of drinking cold liquors when the body is heated by exercise, says that immediate death has not seldom been the consequence of drinking a glass of cold water or beer, after having been heated and fatigued by dancing or any other violent exercise. To those who may inadvertently be guilty of such imprudence, it may be well to know that to swallow immediately a glass of brandy, or a tea-spoonful of laudanum, is the best means of counteracting its baneful consequences. From the same authority we learn, that many within the Doctor's knowledge, who after having suffered severely from repeated attacks of the gout, have completely eradicated that disorder, by an entire abstinence from fermented liquors of all kinds, and have by the same means recovered a much greater share of health and vigour than could have been expected.

The effects of living wholly on pure water cooled by ice, in alleviating the pain of cancer, and in several cases even of its effecting a complete cure of that painful disease which are narrated by M. Pauteau, and which have been corroborated by the experience of Mr. Pearson, have, says Dr. Buchan, been unaccountably neglected. Nevertheless, after a few days, the desire for solid food entirely subsided, and the stomach appeared completely satisfied when filled with the aqueous fluid.

It appears from experiments made by M. Proust, that some species of grapes in Spain will produce 30 per cent. of sugar, which is more than can be obtained from the richest sugar cane.

There are few countries in Europe where vaccination has made such a rapid and general progress as in the Danish dominions. The committee which is appointed to facilitate its propagation receive every day intelligence of its being extended to the most distant parts of the monarchy, the islands of Ferroe, Iceland, and even Greenland. In 1802, the number of persons vaccinated, was only 6849. but in 1805, it amounted to 23,185.

The literary productions of Holland, including translations, were very numerous last year. On theology they amounted to 130; besides journals, which treat chiefly of divinity, and a weekly paper which contains biblical dissertations, and is supported by many persons. On medicine, physic, and natural history, 144 works appeared.

Mr. Britton, author of the Beauties of England, Architectural Antiquities, &c. has recently published a catalogue

of the celebrated collection of pictures at Corsham House in Wiltshire, the property of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. This collection consists of two hundred and thirteen paintings by the great masters of the different schools. The author has prefixed an Historical Essay on the Progress of the Fine Arts, with a brief account of the various schools of painting; and concludes his book with biographical anecdotes of the artists, whose works constitute the Corsham House collection; and a descriptive account of the building.

The tobacco plantations of Frederica in Jutland, produced 83,363 pounds of tobacco, of different qualities by fifty-six planters.

The imperial printing establishment at Paris, employs four hundred workmen, besides a number of women, who fold and stitch the pamphlets and laws printed there.

M. A. L. Millin, has lately published a medallic history of the French revolution, or a collection of medals and coins which have been struck, from the convocation of the states general to the first campaigns of the army of Italy.

Dr. Doulcet has published at Paris an oryctographic dictionary, of all the discovered substances which are on the surface, or in the bosom of the earth, with their analyses, and a table of their specific weights, that of water being taken at 10,000.

M. Legendre has published an astronomical work, in one volume octavo, comprising new methods of determining the orbits of comets.

M. Lasalette has composed a musical stenography, or an abridged method of writing music, for the service of composers and printers.

The twenty-first part which completes the 7th volume of the Annals of Natural History and Science, is just published at Madrid. This work is printed at the Royal Press, is illustrated by engravings, and contains a great variety of scientific essays; original or translated, by natives or foreigners, on subjects connected with botany, geology, meteorology, natural history, and the sciences in general.

Gout has recently been found to proceed from the body being saturated with acid, owing to the too frequent use of fermented liquors;-and the best system of cure, the taking of alkaline medicines, to neutralise the acid, and counteract its secretion.

A new edition of Brydon's Tour through Sicily and Malta, will be published early in the ensuing month.

The second edition of Clarkson's Account of the Quakers is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Dallas has a new Romance in the press, entitled, The Knights.

The third edition of Montgomery's Poems will appear in November.

Mr. Barclay's new work on the Muscles is expected shortly.

Mr. Vetch is preparing a work on Ophthalmia.

Mr. Burns, of Glasgow, has a practical work on Hæmorrhage, in the press.

The second general half-yearly meeting of the Unitarian Fund, (a society formed about a year ago, for the purpose of encouraging the spread of rational Religion) will be holden on Wednesday, November 26, in the Unitarian Chapel, Parliament-court, Bishopsgate, when a sermon will be preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Joshua Toulmin, D. D. of Birmingham, and a collection made in aid of the fund.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. THOMAS JAMES PLUCKNETT's, *of the Parish of Christ Church, Surrey, Agricultural Machine-maker; for a Machine for dibbling and drilling all Kinds of Grain and Pulse. Dated April 17, 1806.*—THIS invention, and the manner in which it is to be carried into practice, is described as follows: A hollow roller, of about three feet diameter, the ends made of wood or iron, or other fit material, about one inch and a half thick. The roller about one foot long, made with bars of iron, about one inch and a half square, or any other fit material sufficiently strong, placed all round the circumference of the roller, about six inches asunder, or

at any other distance at which it may be necessary to plant or dibble the corn, pulse, &c.; for the distance of these bars will be the exact space of one dibbled hole from the other following; therefore, these bars will be placed round the two heads of the roller at six inches distance from each other, or more or less, as may be required; these bars being about twelve inches long, secured, or otherwise fastened at each end, at about six inches asunder, to the two heads of three feet diameter, from what I above describe as a hollow roller. Through the centre of this roller is fixed a square axle, of either wood or iron, or any other fit material, with only a sufficient round at each end for the round collar to work in, which will be either cut out of the ends or metal collars fixed to them. The square of the axle should project sufficiently through the ends of the roller to admit of fixing securely to them shafts or a handle, similar to a garden-roller or wheel-barrow, if a hand machine; but if made larger for a horse, it will be necessary to have shafts for the horse to draw in; in either case it must be so securely fixed on the square of the axle, that the roller shall turn freely about in the collars above described, by which means the axle becomes a fixture to the shafts or handle. On this square of the axle is hung a hopper or trough, within side the before described hollow roller, of such dimensions as will hang freely, without any part of it being so close as to rub, or at any time touch, the bars or inside of the heads of the rollers. The mouth of this hopper or trough may be made to any convenient size within the hollow roller; but the bottom must be about two inches wide, and of nearly the length of the roller, made of iron or wood, &c. so that it is sufficiently strong to sustain the continued shocks of the bars, which will strike the bottom of the tumbler, which is fixed in the bottom of this hopper or trough. I call it a tumbler, because as the bars strike the lower end of the upper part which is fixed in a mortise or grove in the hopper or trough, it is tumbled out of the mortise by means of being fixed through the middle by a pin at the bottom of the hopper or trough. The upper part within the mortise is the segment of a circle, about four inches diameter, and about one inch and a half thick, or any other dimensions, as may be for the convenience of sowing large or small grain, or pulse, &c. This segment is so cut at the bottom of the hopper, that the centre is fixed just below the bottom, outside the hopper, for the convenience of changing the segment agreeably to the size of the grain or pulse which is to be sown; for the segment of this roller, working within the groove or mortise which is cut through the bottom of the hopper, so that the seed is agitated by the tumbler on its own axis, will consequently never open any part of that groove or mortise, which will prevent the grain or pulse within the hopper from dropping out. And in order that it shall deliver or tumble out the same quantity at every time, the bars of the roller strike against the lower part of this tumbler, or small segment of a roller, which is fixed at the under side of the hopper. There must be cut out of the upper edge of the segment next the front of the hopper, a recess, of a proper size for that purpose, something in the shape of a bean, which must be sunk within the segment; at the same time taking care to preserve the edges of the thickness of the roller up to the segment; the corn, &c. will be liable to jamb between the mortise or groove and the side of the segment, therefore the form of the recess will be like the bowl of a tea-spoon, but smaller, or otherwise, as may be found necessary for the quantity of seed to be delivered. This recess being placed just within the thickness of the front of the bottom of the hopper, it will completely shut up the mortise or grove, until it is thrown open by the playing of the lower part of the tumbler against the bars as the machine is moved forwards, which will be at six inches intervals, more or less, agreeably to the portion of those bars which strike against the lower part of the tumbler, force it up in order for the bars to pass it; which must always be the case while the lower part of the tumbler is a little longer than the radii, as the bars revolve round its axis within the lower end of the tumbler. To the lower end of the tumbler is fixed a prong on a joint, which will only open from the under side of the hopper so as to project perpendicularly downwards, and there be stopped by means of its joint revolving no farther round the lower part

of the tumbler; therefore this being about two inches long, will strike the bars, but, when doubled under the hopper by means of the joint, the bars will pass freely by it without disturbing the tumbler, and consequently not let out any of the contents of the hopper, which it is necessary to preserve from waste, by rolling the machine the reverse way to that when at work. It is called a prong, because this little swivel is fixed to the outside of the tumbler, with two ears, through which, and the bottom of the tumblers, is a little pinion, which it swivels at the lower end, which is about two inches or more, if necessary, is divided so as to make a prong above described; by which means the hole which the dibble makes will be filled up, and the end covered over, as the dibble will deposit the grain between the prong, which is drove into the ground at the same instant the bars lift the lower part of the tumbler and prong, because the dibble is fixed to the upper part of the segment; and consequently the segment being on a centre, the dibble must be fixed into the earth in the same proportion as the bars lift the lower ends, or more, as may be found necessary, by fixing one or the other, more or less, from the centre. The hind part of the dibble is hollowed sufficiently to convey the grain, &c. to the ground; the lower part is pointed and the fore about the thickness of a coulter, because it has two motions, being struck into the ground and passing forward at the same time. The upper end is placed in an eye of iron, about as much above the joint as the point is below, fixed to the outside of the hopper, through it passes freely every time it strikes into the ground, which is done by the motion of the tumbler, which turns out the seed at the same instant.

The above is the most simple, and best suited to agricultural purposes, being the least likely to be put out of repair; and if at any time injured, so little complicated that it will be sufficiently within the capacity of any country tradesmen to repair it. Notwithstanding this instrument or dibbling machine may be made several different ways, and the principle still be the same, such as with cog wheels and plain round holes in the bottom of the hopper, which may be eclipsed by a slide and screw, to adjust the quantity to be delivered at each stroke of the bars against the ends of the small flaps or shutters, which are fixed on a hinge, and shut up the bottom of the hole every time by means of a spring wire inside, through the hole at the bottom of the hopper, which agitates the seed every time the bars pass, the ends of these shutters being a little below the bars, as above described, throw open the hole, and let out the seed, the moment it is passed; it is again shut by the wire, which at the same time agitates the seed, and prepares for the next discharge. The dibble in this case may be fixed to each bar, or with a coulter, placed in a frame before the hole, to prepare a furrow as the machine is pressed forward.

The above is for the use of one man, and completely within his power; but if one or more horses, it is only necessary to make a larger and longer roller, and place several hoppers within side it, at such distances as are best suited to the country or lands were it is intended to be used, and which will be proper for the work of the number of horses to the machine. The whole of which machine may be made of either wood or iron, or partly of both, or any other proper material, if it is sufficiently strong for the purpose.

The machine may be varied in its formation; but the principle of dibbling, or placing seed in the ground, at equal distances, or nearly so, will still be by dibblers fixed to the roller, or as above described. These are the most plain and easy to be repaired in the country; yet it is not necessary to be confined to these ways only, as the above mentioned roller and bars may be made to drive a spring dibble first up the hopper or bin, and with a recess in the back of it, like the bowl of a tea-spoon, or any other form suited to that purpose, bring out of the hoppers the quantity necessary, and deposit it in the hole made by the spring-dibble at the hind part of it, which would be as regular as the bars strike the dibble point, which, by projecting a little below the bars, would be by every one driven up to let them pass, and, by means of the aforesaid described spring, would be forced into the ground, and deposit the quantity necessary at the same instant. The action of this dibble would be similar to the spring-bolt of a lock of a door, only with this difference, projecting perpendicularly downwards to the earth. This like-

wise can be made of any material sufficently strong, iron, wood, &c. or partly of both, as may be found requisite. The roller may be made in halves, or a part of the bars to open, for the convenience of putting in the seed in hopper, bin, or trough; or the bars may be placed and secured round the heads of the roll after the hopper is fixed to the axle, as there will be sufficient space to put the seed in the hopper between the bars; however it can be done either way, as may best suit the convenience of the person, and the levelness of the country were it is intended to be put in practice.

Mr. DAVID HARDIE's, *of the Parish of Saint James, Westminster, for an Improvement in and upon Cranes for raising and lowering Goods into and out of Warehouses, &c. and which considerably lessens the Labour that is usually required to work them, Dated March* 8, 1799.—THE principle of the raising apparatus of this crane is to constitute the force employed, sometimes by the whole weight of the person or persons working it, sometimes by the whole of his or their weight, with the superaddition of his or their muscular strength, and sometimes by only part of his or their weight, without the superaddition of any muscular exertion; and also to oblige each person, in the case of a plurality of workmen, to perform his due share of the labour, not affording an opportunity for the appearances of exertion without the reality, and forming an efficient combination of their respective efforts. And the principal of the lowering apparatus of this invention consists in applying a convenient quantity of water, or other liquid, to counteract the accelerating velocity natural to falling bodies; so that the weight lowering shall on no occasion descend with precipitation, but with gentle motion, at all times to be easily arrested by the common gripe wheel: both principles being attended with dispatch of business, saving of labour, and prevention of dangerous accidents.

This crane is composed of three principal parts: First; a trend wheel, less than half the size of the walking wheel in common use, and of a worse construction with regard to the steps, which are outside instead of inside of the circumference of the wheel. Second; the barrel on which is coiled the rope that is connected with the weight to be raised or lowered; a gripe wheel upon the axis of the barrel; and a brake to gripe and stop the motion when necessary. Third; the lowering wheel contained in the box or cistern, upon which stands a head or covering made semicircular, or otherwise, and made so slight as to be easily lifted off when required.

The lowering wheel is composed of eight spokes or arms, or they may be more or less, or of various other shapes, fixed to, and radicating from, the axis. These arms are made single and double alternately, in order to produce a better effect when they strike and pass through the water or other liquid contained in the cistern; and the water or other liquid, to operate with its greatest power, must be kept neither higher nor lower than the centre of the axis, but its power is reduced in proportion as that quantity is diminished. Each of the aforesaid three principal parts of the crane is supported by turns upon its own shaft or axis, the three shafts being in the same straight line of direction; and two of the shafts can be connected to, or disconnected from, another shaft by means of a sliding coupling box, moved at pleasure by a lever or otherwise, and a ratchet wheel and click, or any other mode of coupling may be used.

The manner of using this crane, when the goods are to be raised, is to connect the tread wheel with the barrel, by means of the aforesaid coupling; a competent number of men are to mount upon the steps that occur a little above the centre of the wheel, it not being so convenient to suffer themselves to descend below that point; and laying hold with their hands of the rails fastened to the top of the framing of the crane, and projecting at a convenient height on each side of the men respectively, they are enabled on all occasions to maintain their proper situations on the wheel; sometimes to cause their whole weight only to operate, sometimes too superadding their muscular exertions to the whole of their weight by pulling the rails upwards, which has the effect to force their bodies downward, and sometimes to support part of their weight on their hands, either for the purpose of diminishing the velocity of the wheel, or for giving ease to their legs when

tired. It is to be observed, that, while they continue on the wheel, they cannot avoid giving the greater part of their weight towards producing the intended effect; as no person would long prefer supporting his weight by his arms rather than his legs; and that consequently an efficient union of their respective efforts is obtained. The tread wheel on moving round necessarily turns round the barrel and winds up the rope, raising the weight attached to it. The clicks or pawls by falling into the steps of the tread wheel as it turns round, will prevent dangerous accidents from the weight overpowering the men. When weights are to be lowered, the tread wheel is to be disconnected from the barrel. The click and ratchet wheel will connect the lowering wheel to the barrel and the descending weight will necessarily carry round the wheel the the arms of which alternately striking on the surface of the water, or other liquid in the cestern and forcing their passage though it, will counteract the accelerating velocity natural to falling bodies, producing a gentle motion of the weight, free from all danger of precipitation, and subject at all times to be arrested with ease and certainty by the gripe wheel and break. The rope after being detached from the weight lowered, is brought up again by a sufficient counterpoise weight attached to the back rope which had been wound upon the barrel as the other rope descended. Thus the operation of lowering can be performed by only the attendance of one man to the crane; combining at once dispatch, a great saving of labour, and perfect security from all danger to men or goods.

Another mode of applying water, or other liquid, for the purpose of lowerweights, may be effected by putting the crank upon the axis instead of the spokes, and attaching to this crank a piston, which by the motion of the crank is moved up and down in a box or cylinder filled with water, or other liquid, both ends of the cylinder being covered, and the piston rod moving through a stuffing box in the upper cover. An apparatus, regulated by means of a cock, or otherwise, being made in the piston, the water, or other liquid, is obliged to pass through this aperture as the piston moves up and down, and the velocity with which the piston can move will be in proportion to the size of the aperture. The upper cover of the cylinder may be formed into a small reservoir round the stuffing box, to receive the small quantity of water, or other liquid, that may be forced up through it. This liquid may again be easily introduced into the cylinder, by means of a cock, through the bottom of the reservoir, which is the top of the cylinder; and this cock may also serve as an opening to introduce an instrument to regulate the cock in the piston when occasion requires, without being under the necessity of taking off the upper cover of the cylinder for that purpose. Accuracy to the fitting the piston to the inside of the cylinder is not necessary, as a small quantity of the liquid that passes by the side of the piston does not injure the effect of the apparatus; or water, or other liquid, may be applied to the like purpose of lowering weights by various other ways. When the lowering apparatus is used for the purpose of lowering goods or persons from a building in case of fire, it will be proper to attach two ropes or chains to the barrel, winding in contrary directions, in order that the descent of one weight by one rope may wind up the other, to be in readiness to continue the operation.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*The White Plume;*" *or Border Chieftains. A Musical Romantic Drama, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. Written by Mr. T. Dibdin; composed by Mr. Reeve.* 10s. 6d.

IF in our perambulations our attention should be arrested by the absurd exhibition of a ballad-singer in tatters, ornamented with a fine "*white plume,*" we should be apt to exclaim, "poor miserable object, thy fine cap serves only to render the rest of thy appearance still more beggarly." So may we say of the piece now before us, "Poor wretched Opera, thy fine Title serves only to render the appearance of thy contents still more contemptible."

The music of this piece (like most of the music by the same composer) appears to be expressly written to please the gods in the galleries, and surely he is the most successful author we have, whose music is so *elevated*

and *fascinating* for them; for it is impossible for Thomas and Sally above, to keep their feet from accompanying the melodious country dances, so much interspersed in this *Opera!!* as well as his other very gallery-pleasing productions. Handel used to say of the Italian overtures of the *ninnies* of his time, that would contain thirty, forty, and even fifty bars, with hardly a single change of key, "Oh, Oh! now *D* is trumps." "Ah, Ah! now *A* is trumps;" and we may say the same of the overture to the "White Plume." "Oh, Oh! now *C* is trumps;" "Ah, ha! now *G* is trumps;" and the songs are much the same in point of change of modulation. The introduction to the subject of the overture, in the chorus of the peasantry and soldiers, is not a bad thought, and which, with the song with the harp, that follows, are the best things in this piece.

"The Invisible Girl," a Piece in one Act. Performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. Composed by Mr. Hook. 5s.

It is with the keenest regret that we observe the divine science of music, instead of improving, degenerating in all countries. A vitious style is spreading rapidly. Difficulty on difficulty is now the raging taste; and sweet melody, heavenly harmony, and pleasing modulation, are thrown entirely aside.

We have here, Opera 112, of Mr. Hook; a voluminous composer truly, but in his "Invisible Girl," novelty of melody, depth of harmony, and pleasing or fanciful modulation, are indeed *invisible*; and the highest praise we can bestow upon this piece, is, that his airs for Mrs. Bland are like some of the *pretty* ballads he has composed for her to sing at Vauxhall. In short, Mr. Hook's music, in general, most forcibly reminds us of Carmine, in one of Foot's farces, who was a most "*excellent painter*," for his pictures were "*all alike*." By this rule, Mr. Hook, is a "most excellent ballad writer," for his ballads are *charmingly all alike*.

"We Fly by Night, or Long Stories:" a Musical Farce. Performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.—Written by Arthur Griffinhoof, esq. Composed and selected by Mr. Kelly. 7s.

Alas! The spirits of our dear countrymen, Tallis, Eccles, Wilkes, Purcell, Dr. Arne, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Howard, and even Dr. Arnold, are *flown* from us, and the stage is now enveloped in the blackest shades of *Night*, except "Artaxerxes," "Love in a Village," "The Maid of the Mill," or some of the operas of that pleasing thief and compiler, Storace, are revived, then, indeed, *We Fly by Night* to regale our ears; being truly tired of the sing-song country-dance trash, now so much in vogue. Some of the pleasing airs of Bruhant excepted, we should wander in the *dark* to find a pleasing melody. Such a lamentable dearth is there of good music, that Mr. Kelly has thought proper to invade the sacred property of the church, and has introduced one of its most solemn airs, "*Adeste Fideles*," which is certainly as ill-placed here, as "*Molly put the Kettle on*," would be in Westminster Abbey.

Oh! when shall we have music produced at our theatres which will force us to exclaim, as Dr. Burney did, (hearing a delightful Andante of Haydn's, at Hanover Square,) "This is not *music only*, it is *revelation*." The compositions of Messrs. Kelly, Hook, Reeve and Co's. compel us, on the contrary, to say, "This is *not revelation*, nor is it even *music*.

Elegiac Stanzas, on the Death of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. Written by Mr. E. Button. The Music by John Hector Townshend, esq. 2s.

The highest panegyric we can possibly bestow on these elegant stanzas, is to extract them.

Albion, still bleeding Albion, mourn—again
Thy sons must weep, again their hopes are slain:
One more great spirit from thy land has fled,
The matchless FOX is number'd with the dead.
Still are those lips which thunder'd, when they mov'd,
And mute that tongue which, when it argued—prov'd.
No more his voice the wond'ring senate hears,
No more his peerless mind the council cheers.

Nobly he strove our freedom to defend,
This title most he lov'd—"The People's Friend,"
Patriot in soul Corruption's lure he scorn'd,
Blest his proud country, and the age adorn'd.
Friend of the human race, a foe to War,
He check'd the progress of his murd'rous car;
But DEATH alarm'd lest his dread sway should cease,
Hurl'd the fell shaft, and slew the SON OF PEACE.

This is much the most beautiful tribute to the memory of that great and unrivalled character we have seen, and the music by Mr. Townshend (though bearing evident marks of haste) is, in general, pleasing and appropriate, particularly of the last stanza.

A second Air Grotesque for the Piano Forte. Composed by J. Mazzinghi. N. B. The Treble Part throughout is to be played with the first Finger only. 1s. 6d.

We think these *airs* are *grotesque* enough in all conscience. Modern composers, it would appear, think they are entitled to give themselves what *airs* they please. We would advise Mr. M. to call his next set of fancies, *outré* airs. Shades of Handel, Arne, &c. &c. &c. where was your invention buried, that you never amused the public with your *grotesque* trifles, to teach little misses the most elegant accomplishment of playing with *one finger only*. The musical world, it is hoped, will pay *all due* acknowledgments to Mr. M. for the brilliancy of his genius on these occasions, which probably may stimulate him to further exertions. We strongly recommend Mr. M. in No 3, of this beautiful series of *Nouvelle Amusements*, to invent a bass *to be played with the thumb only*, and then missee may be able to shew her slight of hand in the most fascinating style; and we further recommend all good mamas to go to Messrs. Goulding and Co.'s with all possible dispatch, in order that their lovely daughters may be among the first to acquire this very elegant mode of fingering. What the next whim may be we cannot predict; but we hope Mr. M. (to use an Iricism) will *not be after making* the ladies play the piano forte with their *petit* toes. We have formerly seen some little pieces of Mr. M.'s, which we thought very pleasing; but of late he seems to have applied, (or rather misapplied) his taste and talents for the purpose of introducing a species of legerdemain into the science of music; as his conjuring boxes made up of scraps of tunes written on scraps of cards will sufficiently prove. We are sorry to find that tricks and trifles are attempted to be substituted in the room of knowledge and genuine science. If Mr. M.'s genius for original composition is exhausted, let him imitate the Latours and Webbes of the present day, turn *compiler*, *arrange rondos*, and *harmonize* some of the beautiful airs composed by men of real ability; and though this may be thought a kind of employment beneath the attention of those who have been in the habit of composing original music, we shall say—better do this than worse. But if this our advice is not approved—we say—Leave off writing music altogether.

"Poor Stolen Mary." Written by Mr. E. Button. Set to Music by F. H. Barthelemon, with an accompaniament for the Harp or Piano Forte. Dedicated to Miss Jefferies, and the young Ladies of her School, at Stoke Newington. 1s. 6d.

The very *name* of *Barthelemon* always commands our respect, whether we see it attached to a Grand Sonata or a Song; but Mr. Barthelemon disdains to take the advantage of his name (as some other popular composers do of their's), and impose upon the public, slovenly and incorrect compositions, which at once disgust their purchasers, and disgrace their authors.

This song, both in respect to music and words, is intitled to our very particular recommendation. The subject of the latter is, we believe, entirely new, and is extremely affecting; it derives also additional interest from the charming appropriate melody Mr. B. has given to it; indeed, we never played and sung any pathetic ballad with more pleasure; and we will venture to predict, that no person, who possesses a soul susceptible of correct harmony, and feeling modulation, can play and sing this admirable ballad without finding the tear of sensibility trembling in his eye.

A complete Dictionary of Music; to which is prefixed, a Familiar Introduction to the first Principles of that Science. By Thomas Busby, Mus. Doc. Second edition, with additions and improvements. 6s.

Dr. Busby's dictionary is now so generally known, and so universally approved, that we shall do little more than announce this new and improved edition. We are certainly pleased to find that a new edition is called for, in which we recognize several additions, both useful and instructive. We will venture to say, that every person who is desirous of being fully acquainted with the science of music, ought to purchase this book. For young practitioners it contains a fund of necessary and pleasing information; and there are few whose knowledge, or memory, is so extensive, as not to find it exceedingly convenient as a book of reference. We see an advertisement at the close of the introduction, announcing it as Dr. B.'s intention to publish "*A History of Music, from the earliest Times to the Year* 1800." We congratulate the public on such a promise from Dr. B. and expect, from his well-known talents for such a work, much valuable information.

New Musical Works in preparation.

Mr. Page, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's, requests us to announce, that it is his intention, on the 1st of January, 1807, to publish, by subscription, upwards of Fifty Original Songs, composed by the late ingenious Jonathan Battishill. The price, we understand, to subscribers, will be 10s. 6d. to non-subscribers, 14s.

Messrs. Purday and Button, we also hear, have in a forward state, a new sacred musical work, under the title of "Harmonia Sacra Londinensis." This work is selected from the original manuscripts of several modern authors; and will contain about one hundred and fifty Psalm and Hymn Tunes, with the addition of a great number of Anthems and Sacred Odes; the whole originals. This work, we are informed, will be ready about Christmas next.

A newly invented Musical Instrument.

A new Musical Keyed Instrument, we understand, is nearly brought to perfection, and will soon be made public. It is played with the same number of keys as the Piano Forte, and consequently the scale and fingering are the same, but its powers are almost infinitely greater, and though a stringed instrument, possesses almost all the properties of the organ, as the sounds, by continuing the pressure of the keys, may be prolonged at pleasure. It is strung with catgut suspended to strong springs, so constructed as to keep the several strings always at nearly an equal degree of tension, and has all the effect of a small orchestra, consisting of violins, tenor and bass. The sounds are produced by a kind of bow, or set of bows, which are kept in motion by an iron lever, similar to, and used in the same manner as that used for blowing a small chamber organ. We are given to understand that Mr. Barthelemon was the original projector of this beautiful instrument, and that it is constructed upon a plan which he suggested.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE RT. HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX, LATE M. P. FOR THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER; AND HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, &c.

[*Continued from the Universal Magazine, for April*, 1805.]

We do plainly see in the most countries of Christendom, so unsound and shaken an estate, as desireth the help of some great person to set together and join again the pieces asunder and out of joint.

LORD BACON'S *Political Tracts.*

EARLY in the present year, and before the decease of the then minister of this country had become a subject of serious apprehension, it was observed*, by the writer of the present article,

* See Preface to the Univ. Mag. for January, 1806.

that, "notwithstanding the eventful years which were already passed, the year on which we then entered would prove of the most interesting importance to mankind." Afterwards, in the biographical sketch of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was again remarked, by the same pen*, "that the times were eminently critical; that of the few illustrious men in whom the people had been accustomed to confide, and to whose exertions they had hitherto looked for happiness and glory, some had suddenly and for ever disappeared; while of others, it was not naturally to be expected, that they would much longer be continued to the wishes or the prayers of their country." If our presentiments were then sufficiently important, it must now be acknowledged that they have been amply accomplished!

It seems, indeed, to the mind accustomed to treasure up, and to reflect on the occurrences of these eventful days, as if every thing were to be changed. One is ready to exclaim, in the prophetic language, of the Seer of Beaconsfield†, "new things in a new world!" The ancient polity of civilization is wholly disarranged; opinion has undergone a revolution; and new men, men educated according to novel notions, and prepared to act on a new system, are become absolutely necessary, in the present order of things, to restore the equilibrium of contending states, and establish mutual security.

Are no such men to be found? Must we content ourselves with lamenting the loss of illustrious individuals, without looking to see their places in society as honourably occupied by others? If we still sorrow, let it be "not as those without hope." While consecrating busts to the memory of departed greatness, let us expect, the solemn duties of sepulture fulfilled, shortly to be called upon to adorn with laurels the temples of living genius.

The account of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, already submitted to the attention of our readers, brought the life of this distinguished commonor to that period when, after a tedious and ineffectual opposition to the administration of his great political rival William Pitt, he determined to discontinue his attendance in the British senate. Deserted by many of his firmest and ablest compatriots*, differing, on particular points, from some with whom he still acted†, and disgusted with the unsuccessfulness of his parliamentary operations, he preferred retreat to combat; and retired from the clamour and conflict of public scenes, to the shades of domestic tranquillity. It is asserted, that he had at this time penned a parting address to the electors of Westminster, and that he had formed the resolution of abjuring politics for ever!

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* See Univ. Mag. for May, 1806, page 335.

† So would we call the eloquent Burke, and this with the perfect approbation of the late Mr. Fox. "When Lord Lauderdale once said, in his [Mr. Fox's] presence, that 'Mr. Burke was a splendid mad-man!' Mr. Fox rejoined, that 'it is difficult to say whether he was mad or inspired; whether one or the other, every one must agree that he is a prophet.'"

Circumstantial Details, &c. p. 31.

* Never will it be forgotten (says a contemporary biographer, alluding to the division of Mr. Fox's old coadjutors) when, on the evening of March 4, 1790, after Mr. Sheridan had moved for a committee to inquire into the seditious practices alledged to exist in this country, when the illustrious Burke started from his seat, ran towards the treasury-bench, and (having reached the middle of the floor) surveying his former colleagues with an air of indignation, exclaimed, "I quit the camp! I quit the camp!" and seated himself by the side of his former adversaries.—"No part of the life of Mr. Fox, (says the author of the Circumstantial Details, &c. &c.) has been so much a subject of misrepresentation, as the period of his separation from Mr. Burke. I can take upon myself to say, that 'Mr. Fox felt this to be the last day of his life.'"

† "It is true, (said Mr. Sheridan, in his speech at the Crown and Anchor, September 18, 1800, adverting to Mr. Fox) there have been occasions upon which I have differed with him—painful recollection of the most painful moments of my political life!"

If such a document, from the representative to his constituents, really existed, perhaps it is to be regretted that it has never appeared: if it still exists, it ought not to be withheld from the world. As a vindication of Mr. Fox's senatorial succession, it would be considered highly important. It must be interesting to know, under what circumstances the truly patriotic mind may feel justified in a desertion of public duty? This enquiry has been often agitated; but it has never terminated in favour of those who might conceive themselves independent of the claims of society, and therefore at liberty to abandon their country to its fate.

The voice of the public, however, soon summoned Mr. Fox from his retreat. An unrepresenting representative; constituents unconstituted; a senator without voice or vote, and electors without any weight in the deliberations of the national council, this was a spectacle of so extraordinary a nature as justly to draw upon it the attention of the country, and excite strong expressions of the popular feeling. Mr. Fox was accordingly found once more at the head of his remaining phalanx; of an opposition, though few in number, and somewhat enfeebled in ability, still respectable for talents, and rendered formidable by experience.

During the period of his separation from Mr. Burke (according to a writer already cited, and to whom we must frequently revert*) Mr. Fox was daily pestered with the most insulting letters, subscribed "An Elector of Westminster." These communications appear to have vexed him exceedingly. When he opened any of them, if he saw the signature Elector,—"here's more paper for the cook," he would exclaim; and, throwing it on the floor, proceed in the same manner with the other letters. "Lord North," said Mr. Fox, "read every thing that was written against him, and rewarded those who wrote wittily. I cannot imitate him: for I could wish to believe that I had no enemies†."

To the difference between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, there was no prospect of any termination. It included a disagreement on principles; principles which neither would concede to the other, and which in their nature were totally incompatible. But before and after their open separation as statesmen, Mr. Fox omitted no efforts to effect an honourable reconciliation. These overtures, however submissive, were constantly answered by Mr. Burke, with, "will he (Fox) pronounce the renunciation?" This, it appears, referred to a paper drawn up by Burke, and proposed as an ultimatum from him to Fox, in which the latter was made to renounce the principles of the French revolution; and to covenant that he would never again move either a reform in the representation of the country, or the abolition of the Test Act. "My separation from Mr. Fox, (observed Mr. Burke, to a mutual intercessor) is a principle, and not a passion; I hold it as a sacred duty to confirm what I have said and written, by this sacrifice. And, to what purpose would be the reunion of a moment? I can have no delight with him, nor he with me." This dissention is to be deprecated, as it rendered it impossible for Mr. Fox to agree in any way to the late war, and join the administration, with Lord Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Windham. The mistake of the ministry then was, that they did not select the occasions most propitious for negociation. Mr. Fox, in all probability, would have procured peace to be made, when Britain might have dictated the terms of pacification.

The union with Ireland again called into exercise the talents of Mr. Fox. He opposed the measure, as fatal to the

* See the work entitled "Circumstantial Details, of the long Illness and last Moments of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox," &c. &c.

† Such a wish might be natural to him, of whom Gibbon has declared (see his letter from Lausanne, in Switzerland, dated October 4, 1788), that he "admired the powers of a superior man, as they were blended in his attractive character with the softness and simplicity of a child;" and that, "perhaps, no human being was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falsehood." As a public character, however, and apart from private sympathies, Mr. Fox ought to have expected enemies.

independence of one portion of the United Kingdom, without essentially contributing to the prosperity of the whole. By this resistance to the projected union of the empire, if he did not become pledged, at a future time, to endeavour to annul the proceeding, he at least declared himself the strenuous friend of religious toleration, and gave expectations of his hereafter accomplishing what has been called the emancipation of the catholics.

Events, at length, concurred to the removal of Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, and Lord Melville, from their official situations. His Majesty, weary of the protracted evils of war; and displeased by the concession of the catholic claims, without, it must be supposed, his direct approbation, had become desirous of such a change in the administration of his government as should open the way for a negociation with France, and relieve him from the remonstrances of his Irish subjects. To the disappointment of many, who had, in this crisis of affairs, reckoned on Mr. Fox's succession to office, Mr. Addington (now Viscount Sidmouth) undertook, through the mediation of Dr. Moore, the late archbishop of Canterbury, the vacated post of premier! He ascended into office, however, upon an understanding with Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, as to immediate views and prospective consequences, by which he for some time contrived to secure their cordiality.

Shortly afterwards, the peace of Amiens was concluded. Shielded, as the new minister doubtless imagined himself, by the temporary popularity of a pacificator, he at once struggled to establish himself in power, to the total exclusion of his supposed friends. Mr. Pitt, therefore, found it necessary to act decidedly against him. Mr. Addington seemed dumb with astonishment! Mistrustful of Mr. Pitt, or else averse from his designs, the party of the Grenvilles had in the mean time formed an alliance with the adherents of Mr. Fox.

During this conflict of parties, his Majesty suddenly recovered from an alarming state of indisposition. The first act of royal convalescence was the restoration of Mr. Pitt to his ministerial functions.

"Mr. Pitt," observes a living authority, "again resumed the place which he conceived to belong to him as a kind o birth-right." He was now loudly censured, as he was supposed not to have honestly exerted his influence in procuring the formation of a cabinet, which might have included the whole rank and talent of the country. It was particularly objected to him, though without the slightest foundation*, that he secretly cherished in the breast of the King, the "invincible dislike" frequently expressed by that illustrious personage to Mr. Fox. Far from denying, however, the merits of his opponent in power, while Mr. Fox, labouring under the common error, spoke of Mr. Pitt's "duplicity with a liveliness of indignation" unusual to him, he confessed him to be "almost the only man who had ever subdued such great talents under such complete subjection to official formality†."

The death of Mr. Pitt, and the circumstances which at that time incapacitated

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* "It is perfectly well known, to some of the highest characters in the kingdom, that Mr. Pitt (after the resignation of the present Lord Sidmouth, then Mr. Addington, in the summer of 1804) was most anxiously desirous that Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox should form a part of the new administration, and that he pressed their admission into office in that quarter where only such earnestness could be effectual; conceiving the forming of a strong government as important to the public welfare, and as calculated to call forth the united talents, as well as the utmost resources of the empire: in this endeavour he persisted till within a few months of his death. I am aware of the delicacy of such a statement, but I am bold in the certainty of its truth. My profound respect for those by whom such averment, if false, might be contradicted, would not suffer me to make it," &c. &c. —*Right Honorable George Rose's "Brief Examination, &c.*

† "Mr. Fox," says Gibbon, "gave me such a character of Mr. Pitt, as one great man should give of another his rival." Who will not wish, instead of this characteristic of Mr. Fox's character of Mr. Pitt, that Gibbon had remembered and recorded what Mr. Fox really said? Gibbon, however, is not the only writer who has sacrificed the true interest of others, for the sake of saying a fine thing himself!

Viscount Melville from taking any part in the formation of a ministry, at length introduced Mr. Fox to an official situation. By the advice of Lord Grenville, to whom he had now become firmly attached, Mr. Fox was appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, the post which he had resigned in 1783—4. After an opposition of two-and-twenty years, during which his name was once erased even from the list of privy-councellors, he was thus restored, apparently at least, to the confidence of his sovereign.

Here let us suspend the course of political narration, in order to accompany the subject of these memoirs on his visit to the then Consular Court. The excursion is in itself sufficiently interesting; and, as explaining the views upon which Mr. Fox proposed to have conducted his negotiations with France, it is highly important.

According to a plan concerted between Napoleon and Talleyrand, on the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, it had been agreed, that all the members of parliament in opposition to government, who might repair to Paris, should be welcomed with particular distinction. By this means it was imagined that France would be enabled to foster, in the very heart of Britain, the seeds of mischief and destruction. Mr. Fox, therefore, was received by Bonaparte with peculiar honours. His arrival in France was announced in the Moniteur: even at Calais, Mr. and Mrs. Fox were waited on by the Municipality in their scarfs, when after expressing his congratulations, the mayor enquired, of Mrs. Fox *, if they would order any particular play for the evening: at Lisle, Mr. Fox experienced similar attentions, the theatre being illuminated for his reception. At Paris, crowds hastened to hail him; he here received addresses from all the learned and public bodies; he was visited by persons of the greatest celebrity; and his reception at the new French court was perfectly flattering. To talk of Mr. Fox was not enough. It became the rage, with the Parisians, to imitate his speaking, his dress, his manners, his looks, his habits, and even his dinners. It was the fashion to be a thinking man—to think like Mr. Fox! Not only among statesmen and generals was Mr. Fox distinguished, and his society courted, he attracted every eye at the opera; his picture was in every window, and medallions bore his likeness; while the enchanting Madame Recamier, constant in her attentions to him, whirled or paraded him through the whole circle of beaux and elegantes.—"Come," said she, "I must keep my promise, and shew you on the promenade. The people of Paris must always have a spectacle: before you came, I was the fashion; it is a point of honour, therefore, that I should not appear jealous of you. You must attend me, Sir."

Whatever were his intentions, Buonaparte therefore enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that he had secured his object *. Mr. Fox, we are assured, always recalled this period of his life with satisfaction! "Buonaparte," observed Mr. Fox, after their interviews together, "is a man as magnificent in his means, as in his ends; he is a most decided character, and will hold his purpose with more constancy, and through a longer interval, than is imagined; his views are not directed to this kingdom, he looks only to the Continent. His commercial enmity is but a temporary measure, and never intended to be acted upon as permanent policy." "I never saw," added Mr. Fox, on another occasion, "so little indirectness in any statesman as in the First Consul. He made no secret of his designs." During his stay at Paris, Mr. Fox, in a letter to a noble Lord, wrote some reflections on French manners. He maintains, in opposition to those who considered "the civility of man to man, and the chivalrous homage to woman, to have wholly vanished;" that, on the contrary, "the same gallantry continued to exist, though

* Resolving to escape such mortification as he experienced during his tour in 1788, previously to his departure he was married to Mrs. Armstead. The ceremony was private: it was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. John.

* "He (Mr. Coke, in communicating a letter from Mr. Fox to him, among a party of their friends, at Dereham) gave them an account of Mr. Fox's honorable reception by Buonapate; and endeavoured to impress them with an opinion that Buonaparte had a strong predilection for Mr. Fox, and that, if the latter were minister, England might rely upon the continuance of peace, and also upon the friendship of France."—*Cobbett's Register, October* 2, 1802.

the foundation was gone; and that the distinction of ranks, sufficient for the purposes of social order*, still remained: that the revolution had doubtless effected much mischief, but the ferment had ceased, and the sediment gone to the bottom, never to re-appear: that, finally, the French government, a century hence, would exhibit a most interesting spectacle—that of a government not founded on feudal principles."

After investigating not the topography of France, but the opinions of the people of that country, and the characters of its most distinguished leaders, Mr. Fox returned to England; where, had his life been extended, "the public might probably have reaped the benefit of his intimacy with the details of the French administration" What, however, has been called "his French bias," was, if possible, augmented and confirmed. He was in raptures with Buonaparte and Barrere; and, as "his natural disposition had some part in his pacific propensity, he became passionately attached to peace."

Of all men, he was, therefore, the least inclined of himself to resist the encroachments of the French government; nor was he calculated to assert the firmness of his own. His declaration, shortly after his accession to office, respecting the union with Ireland, was "like throwing a rocket amidst gun-powder!" His animadversions against the government of the East India Company, threw a damp on the public hopes; and, together with his precipitate acceptance of the overtures towards pacification, encreased the gloom of despondency. Concession, indeed, formed the leading principle of his political creed.

It was not, therefore, without considerable surprise, that, on the 23d of April, 1806, in a most argumentative and impressive speech, he was heard virtually to retract many of his former tenets, assert the cause of national honour, and avow himself the strenuous advocate for war†.

His public career was closed in a manner not inconsistent with his general principles, and with a measure for which humanity will embalm and perpetuate his memory. On the 10th of June, 1806, Mr. Fox, having recapitulated the arguments formerly addressed to the House of Commons, in support of the motion he was about to enforce, moved—"that this house, conceiving the African slave trade to be contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy, will, with all practicable expedition, take effectual measures for abolishing the said trade, in such period as may be deemed most desirable." The motion was carried by, 114, against 15 members of parliament.

From this time, the health of Mr. Fox began rapidly to decline. He was compelled to discontinue his exertions in the House of Commons. Even before the conclusion of 1805, he seems to have anticipated the melancholy result of his indisposition. He was confined to his bed many days during the December of that year, and was once seriously indisposed: his legs even swelled, but attributing his disorder entirely to scorbutic habits, he took only large potions of a decoction from woods*. His apprehensions en-

* These positions, it must however be observed, were advanced anterior to Buonaparte's assumption of the Imperial purple, and the establishment of his court.

† See Mr. Fox's speech, then delivered, on the seizure of Hanover by Prussia. It is remarkable enough, that this speech, in which he has retracted and annulled the principal actions of the revolutionists, was the last speech of any importance, that he delivered in a British house of commons!

* Referring every thing to impurity of blood and the habit of the stomach, Mr. Fox prescribed for himself, and mixed his own medicines: he therefore rarely consulted a physician! Having no suspicion that he was dropsical, this error confirmed and aggravated his disease. When his disorder became more serious, he still refused to consult the faculty; imputing the symptoms to temporary anxiety, as, during the interval of the death of Mr. Pitt, until the appointment of the new ministry, he had experienced much vexation. As recently as March last, when a physician was at length called to his aid, Mr. Fox still insisted that his disease was but a temporary habit; and, by this misrepresentation, prevented his disorder from being ascertained. His disease was not openly declared to be a dropsy before the month of July, though in the latter end of June he had been declared in a rapid state of certain decay.—*Circumstantial Details, &c.*

creased. Walking one day up Pall Mall, "Pitt," said he, as he entered the door of Nicholls, his bookseller, "has died in January; perhaps, I may go off before June!" Mr. T——, who accompanied him, observing something in reply, "nay, rejoined Mr. Fox, "I begin to think that my complaint is not unlike Pitt's:—my stomach has been long decomposed; I feel my constitution dissolving." He chanced in the month of May, however, to recover an interval of strength; which, unhappily, served only to prolong his error, as to the nature of his bodily distempers.

On the 29th of July, a consultation was at last held. It was now agreed to try another powerful medicine; and if that failed, no alternative then remaining, that he should be tapped.

This operation was first performed on Thursday, August 7, by Mr. Cline, who had previously explained to his patient the course of medicine which had been pursued, and prepared him for this last resource. About five gallons of water, which followed the stab with great violence, were taken from Mr. Fox; it was fetid and discoloured, and, exposed to the air, it coagulated within half an hour. At this time, and when the newspapers declared him "in most excellent spirits, laughing and talking" with his nearest and dearest connexions—he was, at this very moment, prostrate on a bed, speechless, his eye half closed, and with scarcely any appearance of life!

But, after the 10th of the month (August) he had intervals of renovation. During one of these his morning conversations, when he was for a short time permitted to breakfast with one or two friends by his bed-side, he first expressed a conviction that his sufferings would terminate in death. "I have made a party for Christmas," said a noble Lord, addressing Mr. Fox, "in the country, and have taken the liberty to include Mr. Fox in it without his knowledge. But it will be in a new scene," continued his Lordship, "and I think you will approve of it."—"I shall, indeed, be in a new scene by Christmas next!" replied Mr. Fox. "My Lord, what do you think of the state of the soul after death?"—Lord ——, perplexed apparently by the turn that their conversation had taken, made no reply.—"That it [the soul] is immortal," resumed Mr. Fox, "I am convinced. The existence of the DEITY is a proof that SPIRIT exists: why not, therefore, the soul of man? and if such an essence as the soul exists, by its nature it may exist for ever. I should have believed in the immortality of the soul, though Christianity had never existed: but how it acts as separated from the body, is beyond my capacity of judgment. This, however, I shall know by next Christmas!"

Here, Mrs. Fox took his hand; she wept. Mr. Fox was much affected: "I am happy," said he, "full of confidence; I may say, of certainty."

(To be continued.)

Historical Register of Public Transactions, Civil and Military, abroad, including the most material Domestic Occurrences.

Canopus, at Sea, Sept. 29.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you with my falling in with the French frigate Le President, of forty-four guns, 330 men, commanded by Monsieur Gallier Labrosse, on the 27th instant, in lat. 47 deg. 17 min. N. long. 6 deg. 52 min. W.; and after a chace of seventeen hours, she struck to his majesty's squadron under my command.

The President is one of the frigates that sailed from France with the Regulus, Sybille, and Surveiliante corvette: separated in a gale of wind on the 20th of August, in lat. 22 deg. 26 min. N.; and long. 55 deg. W.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS LOUIS.

Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. &c. &c.

Centaur, at Sea, Sept. 26.

SIR,

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, I had the good fortune of falling in with a squadron of the enemy, standing to the Westward; the squadron under my orders being then on the larboard tack, stretching in for Chasseron light-house, six or seven leagues from us, the Revenge to windward and the Monarch to leeward, on the look-out, the latter ship first making the signal for an enemy, when I soon discovered seven sail to leeward of me; and considering them, in part, line of battle ships the signal was made to form the line, and shortly after I observed them bearing up, making all sail, and running to the S. S. W. The signal was instantly made for a general chase, and

the Monarch, from her position and good sailing, was enabled to keep nearly within gun shot, a mile and a half, or little more, a-head of the Centaur, and the Mars on the starboard-bow. At day-light we made them out five large French frigates, and two corvettes, one of which bearing a broad pendant; at five the Monarch fired a few chase shot; and at six the weathermost frigate hauled more to the Westward, in pursuit of which I dispatched the Mars; and one frigate, with the two corvettes, edged away to the South East, the remaining three frigates keeping in close order, indicating the intention of supporting each other. At a quarter past ten the Monarch opened her starboard guns on the enemy, when a heavy cannonading commenced, and by the enemy's management of a running fight, they succeeded in some measure, in crippling the Monarch's sails and rigging before the Centaur could get up. At eleven we got within fair range of two, and opened our fire from the larboard-guns, whilst the Monarch kept engaging the third ship, and about noon one of the two frigates struck, as did the one opposed to the Monarch shortly after.

It was just before this I received a severe wound in my right arm, (since amputated, and doing well I hope,) which obliged me to leave the deck; the Mars pevious to this had succeeded in capturing her chase, and with her prize, hauled towards the Centaur, in chase of, and firing at the French Commodore's ship, and at three assisted in capturing her. Those ships of the enemy made an obstinate resistance, but the result was, as may well be supposed, attended with much slaughter, being crouded with troops, out of Rochefort the evening before.

I cannot add too much praise to Cap. Lee, of the Monarch, for his gallant and o[illegible]er-like conduct; but I am sorry to find his loss has been rather severe, the swell of the sea preventing, at times, the opening of the lower deck ports.

To Capt. Lukin, of the Mars, I feel thankful, for his steady conduct and attention; and I have also to express my satisfaction at the endeavours of Captains Boyles, King, Sir John Gore, and Masefield, in getting up with the enemy, although they could not succeed. The Revenge, from being well to windward, became considerably astern after bearing up.

To Lieut. Case, First of the Centaur, I have to add my approbation of his judicious conduct before and after my leaving the deck, and I also feel much pleased at the steady exertions of all my Officers, seamen, and marines.

I inclose herewith, a return of the killed and wounded, and I also annex a list of the enemy's ships captured, and will make a return of their loss as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Sir Charles Cotton Bart. &c. &c.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships Centaur, Monarch, and Mars, in an Action with a Squadron of the Enemy's Frigates, on the 25th of September.

Centaur—1 seaman and 2 marines, killed; Captain Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. and 3 seamen wounded.

Monarch—1 petty Officer and 5 seamen killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 warrant Officer, 4 petty Officers, and 15 seamen, wounded: 1 Serjeant, 2 corporals, and 4 private marines, wounded.

Mars —None killed or wounded.

Total—9 killed and 32 wounded.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Centaur—Captain Sir Sam. Hood, K. B. wounded.

Monarch—Mr. Bidden, midshipman, killed; Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Duffy, Boatswain, and Mr. Geary, midshipman, wounded.

Signed. SAM. HOOD.

A List of the Enemy's Ships captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. 25th of September.

La Gloire, of 46 guns, commanded by M. Soleil, Capitaine de Vaisseau, carrying a broad pendant.

L'Indefatigable, 44 guns, commanded by M. Giradiers, Capitaine de Vaisseau.

La Minerve, of 44 guns, quite new, commanded by M. Colet, Capitaine de Fregate.

L'Armide, of 44 guns, two years old, commanded by M. Langlois, Capitaine de Fregate.

Remarkable fine ships, of large dimensions, mounting twenty-eight French eighteen-pounders on their main-deck; thirty-pounder carronades on their quarter-decks and forecastles, and about six

hundred and fifty men (including troops) and each ship, full of stores, arms, ammunition, and provisions, &c.

Escaped—La Themis, of 44 guns, old; La Sylph, of 18 guns, new; La Lynx, of 18 guns, ditto.

The return of Lord Lauderdale was announced by the Lord Mayor to the gentlemen at Lloyd's and the Royal Exchange. This very important information was received with the utmost joy and enthusiasm. His Lordship, about twenty minutes past four o'clock, repaired to the 'Change, and taking his situation at the centre, solicited the attention of the gentlemen present. He then read aloud the following

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION:

"Lord Howick presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, has the honour to transmit, for the information of his Lordship, a copy of a message just received from Deal.

"*Downing-street, Oct.* 8, 1806."

"*Telegraph Message from Deal, seven Minutes past One, P. M. Oct.* 8, 1806.

"A messenger arrived—Lord Lauderdale quits Paris to-morrow—Clyde frigate ordered to attend."

(True Copy.)

(Signed) "JAMES SHAW, Mayor.

"*Mansion House, half past Four, P. M.*"

The Lord Mayor had no sooner read the Paper than *three distinct cheers* were loudly vociferated as expressive of the sentiments of the merchants present. The Royal Exchange, as usual, at the particular time mentioned, being very numerously attended, his lordship finding that many of the gentlemen at a distance had not heard him, resolved to gratify them by another reading of the Official Paper. He advanced, therefore, to another part of the 'Change, and, when he had finished, he was congratulated by *three distinct cheers*, far more loud, if possible, than the first.

The Lord Mayor then repaired to Lloyd's Coffee House, which was also very numerously attended, and, placing himself on one of the tables near the centre, read the Official Note which he had received. The information was received with far greater and more loud acclamations of joy. The house resounded for some seconds with reiterated bursts of applause. *Nine distinct cheers* marked the warmest approbation of the return of Lord Lauderdale.

Letter from his Majesty the Emperor and King, to his Eminent Highness the Prince Primate.

"My Brother,

"The form of our communications in our quality of protector, with the sovereigns assembled in congress at Frankfort, not being yet determined, we have considered that nothing could be more suitable than to address the present letter to your eminent highness, in order that it may be communicated to the two colleges. In truth, what organ can we more naturally chuse, than that of a prince, to whose wisdom has been confided the task of preparing the first fundamental statute. We should have waited until that statute had been decreed by the congress, and had been communicated to us, if it did not contain dispositions which personally regard us. That alone has induced us to take to ourselves the initiative, in order to submit our sentiments and our reflections, to the wisdom of the confederated princes.

"When we accepted the title of protector of the confederation of the Rhine, we had nothing in view but to establish in right what had existed in fact for many ages. In accepting it we contracted the double obligation of guaranteeing the territories of the confederation against foreign troops, and the territory of each confederate against the enterprises of others. These all-preserving obligations are pleasing to our heart, they are conformable to those sentiments of benevolence and friendship, of which we have, without ceasing, given proofs to the members of the confederation. But these our duties towards them end. We do not wish to be understood as arrogating to ourselves that portion of sovereignty which was exercised by the Emperor of Germany as sovereign. The government of the people whom Providence has confided to us, occupies all our time, we could not see an increase of our obligations without alarm. As we do

not wish to be ascribed to us the good which sovereigns may effect in their states, neither do we wish to be imputed to us the evils which the vicissitudes of human affairs may introduce. The internal affairs of each state we do not regard. The princes of the confederation of the Rhine are sovereigns, without any sovereign over them. We have recognised them as such. The discussions which they may have with their subjects cannot, therefore, be brought before a foreign tribunal. The diet is the tribunal whose office it is to maintain peace between the different sovereigns who compose the confederation. Having recognised all the other princes who form the Germanic body, as independent sovereigns, we cannot recognise any one as their sovereign. We have no relations of sovereignty with the confederation of the Rhine, but merely those of simple protection. More powerful than the confederate princes, we wish to use the superiority of our power, not to restrain their rights of sovereignty, but to guarantee their rights in their plenitude.

"We pray God, brother, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

"Given at our Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, the 11th of September, 1809.

"NAPOLEON."

CIRCULAR NOTE.

Addressed to their Majesties, Imperial and Royal Highnesses, Dukes and Most Serene Princes, associated in the Confederation of the Rhine, on the Part of the Prince Primate of the Confederation.

"The prince primate of the confederation has the honour to inform their majesties, imperial and serene highnesses, &c. &c. that his minister plenipotentiary Baron D'Albini repaired to Frankfort at the beginning of this month, to make preparations in his name for the opening of the diet, in as much as might accord with the intentions of the associated kings and sovereigns. The act of confederation having designated that term for proposing a fundamental statute, the opening of the sittings will depend probably upon the arrival of the plenipotentiaries. Ardently desiring to deserve the confidence of the associated kings and princes, the prince primate regards it as the first duty of his office, not to propose any thing which might not be generally acknowledged as an essential advantage to the confederation, as well as consistent with the perfect independence of the confederated sovereigns.

"If the formation of a fundamental statute cannot be the work of a day, and that an object of such importance requires the most mature reflection, it is, notwithstanding, equally true, that it is desirable that the confederation should, from its commencement, be established upon an immoveable basis. Its object is to obtain tranquillity and security, the true happiness of nations, and to enable sovereigns to occupy themselves without interruption in the prosperity of their states, in increasing the happiness of the towns and country, by the enlightened attention of a prudent and parental government, and by the encouragement of useful arts and sciences, the true source of the splendour of august dynasties, and sovereign houses. The south of Germany, after ages of misfortunes, troubles and wars, cannot but ardently wish that its internal happiness should be established upon an imperishable basis. The prince primate submits to the wisdom of the confederated kings and princes the decision of the question, whether the fundamental maxim of the inviolability of the territory of the confederation, be not the first and most important of all the bases of the public prosperity? Whether it be agreeable to the high wisdom of the confederated kings and princes never to allow a passage to foreign troops, though even disarmed, without the consent of the entire confederation? And, finally, if it be not also conformable to the dignity of independent sovereigns, that the representatives at the diet of Frankfort, engaged in assuring domestic tranquillity, should neither send ministers to, nor receive from foreign courts; a right which is naturally reserved to each of the august kings and sovereigns, and not to a meeting of their plenipotentiaries.

"If the diet of Frankfort should hereafter apply to his majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, as protector, to obtain his guarantee of such an inviolability of the

territory of the confederation, we may be allowed to entertain a hope that this favour, one of the first importance, will not be refused on the part of that Great Man, who has known how to respect the inviolability of one of the most important countries in the world, notwithstanding the obstacles which appeared to oppose it.

"The prince primate submits these observations to the kings, princes, &c. &c. associated in the confederation of the Rhine, and will always feel happy if his zealous disinterestedness can deserve their confidence and approbation.

"CHARLES,

"*Aschassenburgh, Sept.* 18."

Letter from Buonaparte to the King of Bavaria.

"Sir, my Brother,

"It is more than a month since Prussia has armed, and it is known to all the world that she arms against France and against the confederation of the Rhine. We have sought for the motives of these armaments without being able to discover them. The letters written to us by his Prussian majesty are amicable; his minister for foreign affairs has notified to our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, that he recognizes the confederation of the Rhine, and that he has no objection to the arrangements made in the south of Germany.

"Are the armaments of Prussia the result of a coalition with Russia, or merely of the intrigues of the different parties which exist at Berlin, and the irresolution of the cabinet?—Have they for their object to force Hesse, Saxony, and the Hanseatic towns, to contract obligations which the two latter powers do not appear to wish to form? Does Prussia wish to compel us ourselves to depart from the declaration which we have made, that the Hanseatic towns shall not enter in any particular confederation?—a declaration founded upon the commercial interests of France, and the south of Germany, and upon what has been made known to us by England, that any change in the present situation of the Hanseatic towns will be a great obstacle to a general peace—We have also declared that the princes of the Germanic empire, who were not comprised in the confederation of the Rhine, ought to be at liberty to consult only their own interest and convenience; that they ought to be regarded as perfectly free; that we would do nothing to draw them into the confederation of the Rhine, but that we would not suffer them to be forced to do any act which would be contrary to their inclination, their policy, or the interests of their people. Ought this just declaration to have so wounded the cabinet of Berlin, that we should be obliged to retract it? Amongst all these motives, which is the true one, we cannot divine; and the future only can reveal the secret of a conduct as strange as it was unexpected. A month has elapsed without our taking notice of it. Our inattention has only served to embolden all those fire-brands who wish to precipitate the court of Berlin into a most inconsiderable contest.

"At length, the armaments of Prussia have led to the case provided for by one of the articles of the treaty of the 12th of July; and we think it necessary, that all the sovereigns who compose the confederation of the Rhine, should arm to defend its interests—to guarantee and maintain the inviolability of its territory. Instead of 200,000 men, which France is bound to furnish, she will furnish 300,000; and we have just given orders that the troops necessary to complete that number shall be transported, with speed, to the Lower Rhine. The troops of your majesty being still on a war footing, we invite your majesty to issue orders that they may be put in a state to march without delay, with all their field equipage, in order that they may contribute to the defence of the common cause, the success of which, we dare believe, will correspond with its justice, if at length, contrary to our wishes, and even contrary to our hopes, Prussia compel us to repel force by force.

"We pray God, my brother, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping. "NAPOLEON.

"Given at St. Cloud, the 21st of September, 1806.

"Conformable to the original.

"The minister for foreign affairs,

"CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

"Prince of Benevento."

A similar letter has been written to the king of Wirtemberg; and letters of a similar description have been addressed to his Imperial Highness the Grand

Duke of Berg, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, his eminent Highness the Prince Primate, and the College of Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The Sovereign Prince of Wurtzburg, brother to the Emperor of Austria, has certainly acceeded to the new Confederation formed by the Princes in the South of Germany. Thus we may regard the State of Wurtzburg as forming part of the Confederation of the Rhine.

St. Petersburgh, Aug. 26.—*The following has been published in a Supplement to our Court Gazette—*

"St. Petersburgh, 13th (25th) Aug.

"The Counsellor of State, Peter Oubril, on his mission in the beginning of May, to provide for the support of the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions, in case an opportunity should offer, for an amicable accommodation between Russia and France. He returned hither with extraordinary speed, and brought with him a convention for a peace, which he had signed the 8th (20th) of July, with General Clarke, appointed Plenipotentiary for that purpose by the French Government.

"Agreeable as such an event would have been to his Imperial Majesty, had this convention been in any manner conformable to the dignity of his Majesty, to his engagements with his allies, and to the tranquillity of Europe, it was as unpleasant to his Imperial Majesty to perceive that the same by no means held forth any good and benevolent views."

The Treaty was as follows.

I. From the present day there shall be peace and friendship for ever between his Majesty the emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their empires and subjects.

II. As a consequence of the first article, all hostilities both by sea and land shall cease between the two nations, the necessary orders for which shall be issued within twenty-four hours after signing the present convention. All ships of war, or other vessels, belonging to either of the two powers, or their subjects, that shall be taken after the signing of this convention, in any part of the world, shall be restored to the owners.

III. The Russian troops shall give up to the French, the country known by the name of Bocca di Cattaro, as also Dalmatia, which, by the fourth article of the treaty of Presburgh, belongs to his French Imperial Majesty, as King of Italy.

Every facility shall be afforded to the Russian troops for the evacuation of Cattaro, as also of the Ragusan territory, Montenegro, and Dalmatia, if the circumstances of the war should have occasioned them to occupy those territories.

Immediately after this convention shall be notified, the commanders of the two powers by land and sea shall enter into an agreement with respect to the marching out of the troops, and the surrender of the country.

IV. His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy consents, at the request of the Emperor of all the Russias.

1. To restore the Republic of Ragusa to its former independence, under the condition that it shall enjoy, as heretofore, the protection of the Ottoman Porte.

The French shall retain the position of Stagno, on the peninsula Sabionello, to secure the communication with Cattaro.

2. To cease from any hostile undertakings against the Montenegrins from the day of the signing of this convention, as long as they shall remain peaceable subjects of the Porte. They shall immediately return home, and his Majesty the Emperor Napolean engages not to molest them, nor to make any inquiries relative to the parts they have taken in the hostile attacks that have been made in the territory of Ragusa, and the neighbouring territories.

V. The independence of the Republic of the Seven Islands, is acknowledged by both powers. The Russian troops, now in the Mediterranean, shall remove to the Ionian Islands. His Russian Imperial Majesty, to give a proof of his sincere disposition to peace, shall not leave more than 4,000 of his troops there, which he shall remove as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall judge necessary.

VI. The independence of the Ottoman Porte shall be acknowledged on

both sides, and both the high contracting parties engage to protect it and the integrity of its possessions.

VII. As soon as, in consequence of the concluding this convention, orders shall have been given for the troops to leave the Bocca di Cattaro, all occasion of hostilities being removed, the French troops shall retire from Germany. His Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon, declares, that within three months after the signing of the Treaty, all his troops shall have returned to France

VIII. Both the high contracting parties shall employ their good offices to terminate, as speedily as possible, the war between Prussia and Sweden.

IX. As the two high contracting powers wish, as much as depends upon them to hasten the peace by sea, his French Imperial Majesty will willingly accept the good offers of his Russian Imperial Majesty for the attainment of that object.

X. The commercial relation between the subjects of the two empires shall be restored to the same footing on which they were before the breaking out of the hostilities by which they were disturbed and separated.

XI. All prisoners of both nations shall be delivered up to the agent of the respective governments without exception, as soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged.

XII. The regulations of the missions and ceremonials between the two high contracting parties shall be placed on the same footing as before the war.

XIII. The ratifications of this Convention shall be exchanged at St. Petersburgh within twenty-five days, by Plenipotentiaries appointed on each side.

Done and signed at Paris the 8th (20th) of July, 1806.

(Signed) PETER OUBRIL.
CLARKE.

His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to lay this act of pacification before a council summoned specially for that purpose, that it might be compared both with the instructions given to M. D'Oubril, here, and with the orders sent to him at Vienna, before his departure from that city; and it has appeared, that the Counsellor of State, D'Oubril, when he signed the Convention, had not only departed from the instructions he had received, but had acted directly contrary to the sense and intention of the commission given him.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A WISE man has declared, that there is nothing new under the sun; and, if he lived in our times, he would see no reason to alter his opinion. Kingdoms are very much like little children, falling out and making it up a dozen times in an hour, uniting or separating just as it may serve the purpose of a moment. Great conquerors, like great boys, come down upon them at different intervals, and quash their differences. Our last left Buonaparte in Paris, he is now in the heart of Germany. At the moment we are writing, either the dogs of war are let loose, or the differences between Prussia and France are terminated. What they are, is not precisely ascertained. Prussia obtained Hanover: this was the price of her neutrality, when Austria was to be thrown at the foot of France; but Prussia did not then foresee the changes which the defeat of her rival would make in Germany: the confederacy of the Rhine has alarmed her, and she arms dubious, whether war or peace will be most detrimental to her.

The emperor of France is vigilant: whatever may be said of his other qualities, this cannot be denied to him, that he is quick in the execution of his designs. An immense army was already prepared, and his forces were directed to Wurtsburg, where they met their beloved commander. The number of these troops cannot at present be ascertained. Opposed to them is the whole force of Prussia; and, they who remember the feats and discipline of the great Frederick, anticipate either a most gallant victory in their favour, or a most vigorous resistance. We are unfortunate in not seeing reason for either. The great Frederick is not on the throne of Prussia, and the confusion of its councils has, it is to be feared, spread to its armies. Before our volume, however, quits the press, the question most probably will be decided: and it will be settled, whether Buonaparte is to be, or not to be, the arbiter of Europe.

The most incurious mind, on comparing the present state of things with that of

last year's at this time, cannot but be struck with the strange and inconsistent conduct of the various confederacies against France. The drunken bout at the tomb of the great Frederick, will not be forgotten. Prussia, Russia, and Austria, was assuredly a formidable confederacy, even without the aid of England, Sweden, and the smaller powers of Europe: but the skill of France, and the wavering state of the conduct of Prussia, prevented that interference, which might have turned the scale against France, before the fatal battle which annihilated all the power and hopes of Austria. Prussia then might have immortalised herself by resisting France; what can she do now? and, if she is beaten, how fatally must she rue every part of her present and her past conduct. Peace can scarcely be said to have been made between her and England, and between her and Sweden: and the king of Sweden has retired, no doubt, with considerable disgust, into his own dominions.

But the very idea of a power attacking the French, has spread satisfaction in London, and without considering the strength of the opposition, or the fatal consequences that may ensue from it, people rejoice almost as much, as if a victory had been obtained over the French. Is this rational? Is this consistent? A few months ago, we commenced hostilities against Prussia, because she has seized Hanover. This was done with the concurrence of France. She has a difference with France, we forget in an instant the insult offered to us, shake hands with our foe, and are, it is said, to send our treasures for the payment of his troops. If any well-grounded hopes could be placed on a court, which had treated us in this manner, and which acted so inconsistently last year before the battle of Austerlitz, if there was any prospect that its troops could make head against the French, and that its generals could cope in skill and activity, deep design, speedy execution with the emperor of the French, this new confederacy might be justified. But we fear, that this opposition to the views of Buonaparte, will be soon crushed, and that he will arise more powerful from the conflict.

There is one thing to be said in this war, which could not in the last, that if the king of Prussia loses a great part of his dominions, and Buonaparte grants him a peace in Berlin, his ruin cannot be imputed to the money of Britain. Prussia has no one to impute its misfortunes to but to its own counsels. England did not excite, for we were at war with Prussia on account of the territory which she gained by means of the French. Besides, and if we were willing to assist with men and treasure to the utmost of our power, all our efforts are too late. The great blow is most probably at this moment of writing struck, and the defeat of either army will put an end to the campaign. The powers of France are so inordinate, that there can be but one wish in this island, and in the greater part of the Continent, on the subject; but the ways of Providence are dark and intricate. God has raised up a Nebuchadnezzar, a Cyrus, an Alexander, a Cæsar, for the chastisement of guilty nations; and Buonaparte may, in future history, be recorded as one of the great names, exalted for a similar purpose. The serious writers of the middle of last century apprehended, that the state of Europe would be shortly as it now is; and in the writings of lighter characters, such as Voltaire, Chesterfield, and Rousseau, a variety of passages may be collected, which evidently implied on their parts a similar apprehension. We should rejoice at being convinced, that we had no reason to believe, that Europe and this island would resemble in its destiny the fate of lesser Asia, and that the future moralists of New Holland, and the banks of the Ohio, may declaim on Rome, Paris, and London, as we do on Memphis, Persepolis, and Babylon.

But let us suppose, that Prussia does not retire inglorious from the field of battle. Will she be content to restore Hanover to this country? Must she not in that case make herself imperial, and set herself at the head of a confederacy similar to that of the Rhine? The German empire being broken up, a change must take place in the north and east of that country, to balance the kingdoms in the south and west. It will take some time to make the arrangement, but whatever it may be, it does not augur well for the future peace and tranquillity of Europe.

Reports were spread that an action had taken place between the two great armies, but this seemed to be without foundation, and at farthest could have arisen only from some rencontre of the left wing of the French army with the troops opposed and near to them of the Prussian army. Curiosity, and particularly among military

men, is on float to see in what manner the great battle is to be fought. In the centre, near Wurtsburgh, Buonaparte is in person, and there at present he is very strong. Prussia will scarcely fall into the errors committed by Russia at the battle of Austerlitz, but there must be a commanding mind to dispose of all events, or similar confusion will arise. In this battle, the fate of the two new kings, with the princes of the new confederacy is at stake, so that German will meet German, and the battle may be more tremendous than any that ill-fated Europe has had the unhappiness to witness within the last twenty years. The battle of Maida may, perhaps, have taught the Prussians that the French are not invincible, and that the attack must be made upon them with the point of the bayonet.

If every thing is doubtful in Germany, a gleam of hope arises from the dark mountains of Calabria. A female heroine, it is said, heads the peasants, and she may prove to be a new Joan of Arc to the enemy. This resistance has been increased by rumour into victory; Massena himself is reported to have been killed, and the French army totally routed. The new king of Naples, of course, was driven from his seat, and the return of their Sicilian Majesties was anticipated. Unfortunately, all this is rumour, for we could not find that there was any ground for it in that quarter, whence the best intelligence might be expected. The edict at Rome, prohibiting the discussion of political subjects, is no favourable omen to the French; for, if they had been completely successful, there would be no dread entertained of any conversation upon their successes in the papal dominions.

Whilst the new king of Naples is sitting insecurely on his throne, or perhaps is driven from it, the new king of Holland is preparing his troops for the part he may be assigned to take in the present war. His desire of economy is thus baffled, and he is obliged to anticipate the supplies of his country. The address to his states is regally penned, and answered by the once fierce republicans with all the obsequiousness of refined courtiers.

Denmark seems determined to hold on that wise and prudent course it has pursued during the troubles of Europe. Compelled to unite Holstein with itself, it keeps up its neutrality, and if it can steer clear of the present contest, its conduct will be admired and applauded by all future historians. In fact, there is much to admire in that government, though a complete despotism, vested in one person; yet this despotism is tempered by religion and the manners of the people. It is not enveloped in the foolish prejudices also of many other states, and even in this time of conflicts and disputations, it does not think that there is any danger in correcting the erroneous opinions that have been entertained by former ages. At this moment, it is wisely employed in correcting its liturgies and translations of the bible, and in endeavouring to bring the former to agree better with the Scriptures than those liturgies, which were composed in haste by protestants on their first departure from popery, and which have been maintained with such indecent warmth by their successors. A good detail of the conduct of Denmark, from the beginning of the troubles of Europe to the present day, would afford a very instructive lesson to the cabinet of Great Britain.

What Russia is about, who will undertake to explain? The manœuvres which led to its refusal to ratify the treaty with France, will hereafter amuse those historians who delight in the trifling anecdotes of courts; but, as the commencement of the negotiation shewed no disinclination to treat separately with France, its refusal to ratify the treaty cannot restore the confidence which ought to subsist among allies, if a war is to be carried on with any prospect of success against a powerful enemy. But Russia has many other things to do besides attending to the disputes between France and her neighbours, in which, in fact, Russia is very little concerned, and can afford but very little co-operation. She would do better to look after her negotiation with China and Persia, and to prepare for her grand contest with Turkey. She is preparing, it is said, to bring troops to the assistance of Prussia; but, if she is in earnest, they will come too late to be of any service.

France, in the midst of the confusion of Europe, has arrived, comparatively speaking, to a state of tranquillity. By all the accounts of those of our countrymen, who have returned from their captivity in that country, agriculture flourishes in a manner unprecedented before the Revolution, and

the utmost activity in repairing roads, digging canals, and improving the country, exists in every department. The conscription is carried on with great ease; and it is amusing to hear Englishmen, who have so long been used to the practice of pressing for seamen, reprobating in the most violent manner, this law of another country for pressing of men for the military service by land. We would not speak in praise of either measure; but whatever arguments are used to justify our practice are equally valid in the mouths of Frenchmen, to palliate the necessity of their measure. But the conscription is of a more politic nature, and less injurious to the most numerous class of people than we imagine. Every male person, within certain ages, is liable to be called out, and he must either serve in person or find a substitute. The consequence is, that the price of substitutes is very great, and the poor, who fight the battles of their country, are well paid for this species of service. They who are conscribed also in this manner, whether rich or poor, are not in the state of the soldiery in the rest of Europe: the way is open to them to the highest commands; and, they proceed according to their talents from the ranks through the states of corporal and serjeants, to the rank of commissioned officers. In the common ranks are serving many of equal or superior station in life to some of our commissioned officers, and thus a spirit is generated in the whole army, which is admirably suited for the purposes of a great General. Thus the number of the discontented conscripts is very small in comparison of those who are gainers by this mode of levying an army.

Buonaparte's policy extends to another measure, which may in the event produce very extraordinary results.—We have already made some observations on his call to the Jews, who assembled at Paris, and have determined on the establishment of the antient tribunal of that nation. This tribunal was called the Sanhedrim, or grand legislative tribunal; and, if it could be again established, its influence over the whole world would be very considerable, and would afford the emperor of the French such intelligence of the transactions of all countries, as no other country could command. But the times do not seem to be ripe for this measure. He may collect the deputies of Jews in his own country, and the kingdoms dependent on him: but it is not likely, that distant regions will co-operate with him. Every thing, both in nature and revelation, portends some great effect to be produced by the Jews. They now possess the great truth of the unity of God in one person; and probably they may in no great length of time unite to this faith the belief in our Saviour, and be the means of rechristianising the Christian world, which has so woefully departed from the worship of God, as laid down in the Scriptures. But however this may be in a future time, we cannot at present discover any reason to believe, that Buonaparte is likely to prove another Cyrus to that nation, which gave us the founder of our faith, and the first teachers of our religion.

Spain and Portugal are not agitated by the present motions, but expectation is on float for changes to be made in both countries. The appearance of an English fleet in the Tagus, under the command of Lord St. Vincent, seemed to announce some extraordinary event, but he has retired from that situation, and the Prince Regent still retains his seat at Lisbon. The report of his retiring with his court to the Brasils, under the protection of the English fleet, was founded on not a bad conjecture, and we shall not be surprised at such an event taking place at no distant period.

The dominion of the Portuguese in the Brasils seems to be unimpaired, and we have no farther advice from our new possessions at Buenos Ayres, on the extent of the conquest or the submission of the Spaniards. But it has produced very great activity in London, and a variety of vessels, laden with troops and merchandise of all kinds, has been sent to this new seat of our government. Many settlers are in these vessels, and the opening, that is offered to several trades and manufactures, will we hope be eagerly embraced by our countrymen, that the language of England may sooner be spread over Spanish America.

We are still in ignorance of the success of Miranda's expedition. He is landed, and not defeated, and some inhabitants have joined him: but how far the spirit of revolt has extended is

not yet ascertained. The severe measures adopted by the Spanish government against the first prisoners it took, may for a moment have deterred the natives from rising: but, if the general can stand his ground in any respect, we do not doubt of numbers in time resorting to his standard, and freeing the country from its disgraceful yoke.

Domingo still wears imperial black, and the rumour of its emperor offering the country to England, seems to be without foundation. A secretary of the emperor's is in England, an Englishman, who has given very large orders for various articles, for the use of his imperial master. Among them the hats afforded much amusement in Bond-Street, where the immense decorations of gold lace shewed the attachment of the Blacks to finery. The trade will be of great advantage to this island, and we hope in no short time to see a black ambassador at our court.

Our domestic politics have created no small agitation of the public mind: the return of Lord Lauderdale from Paris, and the consequent dissolution of Parliament gives rise to numberless conjectures. The real state of the fruitless negotiation is not yet made public, and will probably be first promulgated in the speech from the throne. Buonaparte had quitted Paris for his German campaign, before Lord Lauderdale retired from that capital: but whether this was owing to his Lordship waiting for an order from this country to come back, or from some faint hope of continuing to negotiate, we must leave to future explanations. It was easy for either party to find pretexts for breaking off the negotiation, and the settling of the affairs of Germany was evidently of much more consequence to Buonaparte than any concerns he could have with England. Our war may afford a little vexation to him, but it cannot prevent him from pursuing his plans. Our command at sea is of little consequence on the banks of the Rhine, though it may disturb the towns of France, that are near to the ocean.

Just before Lord Lauderdale left France, our vessels off Boulogne made an experiment on the flotilla in the inner harbour, and by an immense shower of rockets are said to have set on fire many vessels and houses. In passing through Boulogne, Lord Lauderdale and his suite were so strictly guarded, that they could gain no information of the real damage done by the experiment: but, if as much has been affected as rumour gives credit to, a new mode of warfare is prepared, whose consequences will be most sensibly felt by ourselves. These rockets are contrived so, that they shall discharge, on their fall, a liquid fire, and they are said to be capable of reaching a distance of between one and two miles. If this be really the case, what will hinder a small vessel from carrying these rockets, and destoying a man of war; and thus, as the invention of gunpowder destroyed the consequence of knights armed cap-a-pee, in iron, these rockets may be the means of annihilating the influence of our floating batteries.

The news of Lord Lauderdale's quitting Paris was received in a very extraordinary manner in the city. The lord mayor communicated the intelligence to the merchants at Lloyd's coffee-house, who received it with raptures of joy and shouts of acclamation. This feature of the war deserves the consideration of parliament, and it becomes the nation at large to examine into the nature of a war, which shall gratify merchants,—a set of men, whose gains were, in general, supposed to be increased by peace. The funds, however, were materially affected by the intelligence, and they sunk as low as they had previously been raised on the commencement of the negotiation.

Reflecting minds viewed the breaking off of the negotiation with more concern, and the more so, as the great statesman in whom they had placed the hopes of a solid peace, was no more to direct the councils of the living. Never was a more melancholy day in London than that which carried Fox to his grave. The solemnity of the procession, consisting of the first nobility and gentry of the kingdom, of bodies of electors of Westminster, of members of parliament, and members of the Whig club, and of private friends, made an indelible impression on every spectator; and the streets, from the palace to Westminster Abbey, were crowded with people, all sympathising with those who walked in the procession. A long line of black slowly moved forward, and in the middle of

it was a car, covered with black, and supporting the coffin, which thus was visible to all. The silence that reigned throughout, spoke more than any voice can utter; and, as the whole was carried on at the expense of a few individuals, and the attendance was entirely voluntary and friendly, it may be said, that in no nation was there ever a greater mark of respect paid to an eminent character.

His death does not seem as yet to have made any change in the system of the cabinet. The persons of his party keep their seats; and if a Grenville is made first lord of the admiralty, it is to be remembered, that that Grenville was always the bosom friend of Fox, and adhered most closely to him in his opposition to the Pitt faction. However, it will become all parties now to consider what the times require; and as the two men, who so fiercely attacked each other in the senate, are now sleeping quietly by each other's sides in the grave, so let us endeavour to forget our former differences, and unite stedfastly in overthrowing the system of corruption which brought us so near to our ruin. The state of Europe requires wisdom at the helm, and union throughout the ship.

Many and fruitless were the endeavours made to fill up with some prominent public character, the vacancy made in the representation of Westminster; and, after all, the hustings, which have exhibited so often so many disgraceful scenes, exhibited to the electors a novelty—a quiet election, over in less than an hour. Lord Percy was proposed by Mr. Whitbread, and, after a speech or two was elected, and returned his thanks in a very modest and graceful manner, to his constituents. His conduct throughout does him great credit, and he comes forward before the public in a very favourable manner. We have had, since our last, an opportunity of learning some particulars of this young nobleman, which raise him high in our estimation: they promise well, but we have seen too much of high life to place much reliance on the promises of early youth; we wish him well, and hope that he may continue to rise in estimation the more he is known.

Westminster was in expectation of a more curious scene than even that of an election. This was the exhibition of a gentleman in a white sheet in St. James's church, for some crime, supposed to have been committed by him, of which the ecclesiastical courts take cognizance. This standing in a white sheet was by way of penance, and is a relict of popery. The church was crowded on the day that this solemn farce was expected to be played off, and multitudes thronged round the doors to get a sight of the penitential gentleman; but the farce was not played, and we should hope, that there is good sense enough left in the church of England never to permit again so foolish, so idle, so contemptible a practice. It is a disgrace to any Christian meeting, and in vain shall we search the Scriptures for a vindication of such a measure. The gentleman, we understand, has been excomunicated: a sentence of no great consequence in a country where so many, of their own accord, excommunicate the church. This excommunication was formerly a most terrible thing when men were such fools as to think that, because a pack of priests would not give them their prayers, or let them come to what they called their Lord's Supper, they must go to the devil. The world is now grown wiser, and the opinion is pretty generally entertained, that where a man commits a crime, it is the business of the civil power to punish him. The Church of Christ knows of no punishments that inflict wounds, penalties, or disgrace, on the offender. It is a religion of love, and love never makes a jest of its friend.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

THE Portrait of THOMAS MOORE, esq. exquisitely engraved, from an original drawing, by Scriven, will embellish our Magazine for November next. Authentic Memoirs of the Poet will accompany his Portrait.

We have to thank the Correspondent who has this month favoured us with the Translation of "J. W. Horneman's Pedestrian Excursion." It will give us pleasure to

hear from him frequently. Some corrections, he must perceive, we have ventured to make in his present communication, and which, if attended to by himself, will, perhaps, supersede the necessity of any such interference in future. It is a task—that of altering, and endeavouring to amend, the compositions of our contributors—from which we most wish to be liberated, by attention and correctness on their part.

"The Remarker" will find his remarks unmutilated, by applying for them at our bookseller's. His Observations on the Slave Trade are common-place in themselves, and are now rendered unnecessary since it has been determined by our legislature to abolish that traffic; besides, we have an insuperable objection to enter upon the publication of a series of papers by a writer with whose views and attainments we are wholly unacquainted, and for whose punctuality we cannot stand pledged to our readers. We certainly prefer disconnected before numerically-continued essays; especially those which, *excluting both politics and polemics*, embrace general and entertaining subjects. We hope *this* intimation will be taken in good part even by some of our regular contributors.

It is to be wished of our correspondents generally, that they would pay more attention to accuracy and propriety in style; and that they would oftener designate the titles under which they may desire to see their productions appear. Many lucubrations come to us carelessly composed, or else negligently, and sometimes almost illegibly, transcribed. We did, indeed, promise [vide Preface to the Universal Magazine for January, 1806,] "to elicit and encourage diffident merit, and to promote and extend the exertions of genius and science," but we flattered ourselves, at the same time, that only merit and genius and science would put in any claims for our countenance and support; and also that their "exertions" would be directed (as we then expressed ourselves) "to cherish and confirm the moral relations of life!" As, however,

"We are no Preachers—Let this Hint suffice." Cowper.

Will "Observator" excuse us, when we decline the publication of his Strictures? He has our perfect concurrence as to the tendency of the article on which he has so properly animadverted; but we deprecate the very prospect of a long and painful controversy, in which we should certainly be involved, without profit to our readers, were we to print his observations.

*** Many other literary favours are as yet under our consideration. Some of our correspondents will shortly hear from us by the post.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR OCTOBER 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* Authors *and* Booksellers, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* Notices *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.

An Address to the Commoners, and a Letter to Mr. Tunnard, the Solicitor, &c. on the Drainage of the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, by the Rev. E. Walls. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Thomas Chatterton, by J. Davis. 8vo. 4s.

Recollections of the Life of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, by B. C. Walpole, esq. 6s.

Memoirs of the Life of Col. Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle and Town, Member of the Long Parliament of Oliver Cromwell, written by his Widow Lucy. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. or large paper, 2l. 12s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

D. Junii Juvenalis et A Persii Flacci Satiræ ad Lectiones Probatiores diligenter emendatæ et Interpunctione Nova Scepius Illustratæ. Cura J. Hunter, LL. D. 2s. 6d.

The Primitives of the Greek Tongue, in five Languages, viz. Greek, Latin, English, Italian, and French; in Verse. By J. F. A. Roullier. 3s. 6d.

Practical Book-Keeping, being an Attempt to assimilate the Methods of the School to the Practice of the Counting-house; with Six Sets of Books. Posted and Balanced after the plainest and shortest Methods, by C. Buchanan. 7s.

The Christian Child's Spelling-Book, by R. Torkington. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark, in the County of Nottingham, (the Sidnacester of the Romans). Interspersed with Biogra-

phical Sketches; in two Parts. Embellished with Engravings. By W. Dickinson, esq. Part I. 15s.

LAW.

A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws; or, Debtor and Creditor's Compendium; being a perspicuous Arrangement and familiar Explanation of all the Laws, Decisions, and Proceedings, under a Commission of Bankrupt, from the Act of Bankruptcy to the final Allowance of the Certificate. With an Appendix of Precedents, Bills of Costs, a copious Index, &c. &c. Originally compiled by John Paul, esq. Barrister at Law. The Second Edition, with considerable Additions and Corrections. By J. I. Maxwell. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

MISCELLANIES.

Hours of Leisure, or Essays and Characteristics. By G. Brewer. 7s.

The Nonpareil, or Harmless Feast of Wit. 5s.

Observations relative to the Establishment of a Free Corn Market in London. By a Corn Dealer.

An Essay on the Character, Immoral, and Anti-Christian Tendency of the Stage. By J. Styles. 3s. 6d. or fine, 5s.

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Practical Observations on the Principal Diseases of the Eyes. Illustrated with Cases from the Italian of A. Scarpa. With Notes, by J. Briggs. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Familiar Observations on Ruptures, for the Use of Patients of both Sexes afflicted with those Complaints; describing their various Appearances, and the Measures to be taken for their Prevention and Cure. By T. Luxmore. 2s. 6d.

Malvern Waters: being a Re-publication of Cases formerly collected by J. Wall, M. D. and since illustrated with Notes, &c. by the Author. 3s.

NOVELS.

Mooreland Manor, or Who is the Heir. By Mrs. Kendal. 3 vols. 12s.

A Simple Narrative, or A Visit to the Newton Family. 2 vols. 7s.

Feudal Tyrants. By M. G. Lewis. 4 vols. 1l. 8s.

Charles Ellis, or The Friends. By R. Semple. 2 vol. 7s.

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POLITICAL.

American Arguments for British Rights, on the Subject of Neutral Trade. By Phocion. 2s. 6d.

The Political Picture of Europe, or A View of the Conduct of Russia during the late Coalition. 3s. 6d.

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An Address to the Dependent and Independent Electors of the City of Westminster. 6d.

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The Climate of Great Britain, or Remarks on the Changes it has undergone, particularly within the last Fifty Years. By J. Williams. 8s.

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The Seasons in England; Descriptive Poems. By the Rev. W. C. Taylor, A. M. 4s.

Popular Ballads and Songs, from Tradition, Manuscripts, and scarce Editions. With Translations of similar Pieces from the ancient Danish Language. By R. Jamieson. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

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RELIGION.

A few Notes on a Letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England; and on a Charge delivered by the Archdeacon of Sarum, relative to J. Lancaster's Plan of Educating the lower Order of People. By Ecclesius. 1s. 6d.

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The Veterinary Tablet, or a concise View of all the Diseases of the Horse; with their Causes, Symptoms, and most approved Modes of Cure. 1s. 6d.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Further Particulars of the Right Honourable Edward Thurlow, Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in Suffolk, at which place he was born in the year 1735. *(See page 277.)*—His father, the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, who died in 1762, being vicar of that parish. Having received a tolerable education from his father, he was removed to Cambridge, and entered of Caius College, under the tuition of Dr. Smith. While there, his conduct was such as frequently to produce academic censure, and the frequency with which this was administered had no other effect than to produce occasions for stricter discipline. Quitting his college without taking a degree, he repaired to the metropolis, where, after spending considerable time, and exhausting his finances, he engaged, at the entreaty of his friends, in the study of the law, and entered himself of the Inner Temple; and though afterwards called to the bar, he continued unknown and unnoticed, and consequently unemployed. At length, however, a circumstance occurred, which gave him an opportunity of shewing to the world that he was possessed of powers of the first order. He was employed to arrange and state the case of Mr. Archibald Douglas, now Lord Douglas, in the great legal contest with the Duke of Hamilton; and this task, which was a very complex and important one, he executed in a masterly manner. About this time he acquired the favour and patronage of Lord Weymouth, who brought him into parliament; and from that time the path to honours and emoluments lay smooth before him, for not long after, he was made one of the king's counsel, and in 1770, was appointed solicitor general, and in a few months he succeeded Sir William de Grey, as attorney-general. He was twice elected member of parliament for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and, during the time he sat in the House of Commons, he was greatly respected by both sides for the candour and talents which he uniformly displayed. There he became a firm and undaunted supporter of the measures of the existing administration, and no man was ever called upon to defend a more unpopular one. Lord North found his eloquence, promptitude and resolution, of such great service to him, against his numerous and powerful adversaries, that in return he gave him the great seal in June, 1778, at which time he was created a peer. On entering on this high office he shewed a firmness and an integrity rarely equalled. It had been usual with former chancellors to make considerable alterations on their advancement, but on the present occasion, however, hardly any changes were made; and only one person was dismissed, which he owed to his own imprudence, in soliciting improper influence. On his entering upon the chancellorship, and presiding in the House of Lords, he

determined to exert himself in reforming the abuses which had crept in among the noble personages sitting in that assembly, and although the powers vested in the speaker be very great, yet they had seldom been exercised over a debate in restraining the exuberances of the noble orators, the consequence of which was, that they frequently wandered wide of the question, and committed other irregularities inconsistent with the dignity of so august an assembly. His interference in the debates, to preserve order, and to confine the members immediately to the point, excited no small surprise and dissatisfaction; at last, the Duke of Grafton, feeling himself hurt at a check which he had experienced, remonstrated against it with great sharpness. For this he received a correction on the instant, in terms that were pointedly severe, yet spiritedly decorous, and from that moment Lord Thurlow's character and authority rose to their proper level in that house. During the remainder of the North administration, he continued an uniform and able defender of the measures of government. Indeed, a stronger proof of the universal esteem in which he was held by all parties could not be adduced, than in his retaining the seals at the express desire of the new ministry. He never, however, cordially united with Lord Shelburne, when that nobleman was at the head of affairs, though he held the chancellorship during his short-lived administration. On the entrance into power of the Coalition-junto, his lordship resigned the seals with becoming dignity, and they were put into commission, but on that political monster being driven out by the united voice of the people, Lord Thurlow was again called to his former high station. The most remarkable period in his life, and that which may be dwelt upon with most complacency, is the epoch of the king's illness. No situation could be more trying, and certainly no man ever conducted himself in a trying situation with greater fortitude or wisdom. His integrity on that occasion was indeed conspicuous, and he had the rare satisfaction of receiving, for his reward, the grateful acknowledgments of both prince and people, at the same time. His speeches on the regency question will ever remain upon record as the most precious memorials of unshaken rectitude; and that declaration which, in a manner, electrified the House of Peers—"When I *forget* my King in the hour of his distress, may GOD *forget* me," ought to be engraven upon his monument. After having acted with Mr. Pitt, from the time that great statesman came into power, a marked difference of opinion at length rendered the resignation of one of them unavoidable. Accordingly, in June, 1792, Lord Thurlow delivered the great seal, in a manner and in terms that affected the king very forcibly. Doubtless his majesty was fully sensible of the services which Lord Thurlow had rendered him at that awful period, and which he could not fail of remembering with sentiments of the most profound feeling. From the period of his resignation of the seals, he contented himself with enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* in his retirement at Dulwich; but, though he withdrew himself from his former coadjutors, he did not petulantly join the opposition. His mind was superior to party connexion. While in office he preserved an independent spirit, and was always ready to express his dissatisfaction at the measures of his colleagues in power. Lord Thurlow's great characteristics were steadiness, uniformity, and inflexibility, which often proceeded to a length, which, in others, would have been termed obstinacy. When his opinion was once fixed, no man could shake him from his purpose, but with this spirit of determination he united a powerful principle of integrity, and though a stranger to gentleness of voice or manner, he possessed a large and liberal mind. In the disposal of preferments his chief regard was ever to distinguish true merit. As a public speaker, he possessed great powers, and never failed to carry conviction to his hearers, by a select arrangement of words, a dignity of utterance, and a singular expressiveness of countenance. In his private life it is to be regretted so truly great and good a man should not have paid more respect to the religious institutions, not only of his country, but of the whole of civilised society. His lordship was never married, but he has left two daughters of respectable character, and considerable accomplish-

ments, though they at the same time possess some of the peculiar characteristic traits of their father. Lord Thurlow was one of the tellers of the Exchequer, and a governor of the Charter-house. The title of Baron Thurlow, of Ashfield, descends to his nephew, Edward Thurlow, eldest son of his late brother, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, his majesty having been pleased to grant it in reversion to the sons of his two brothers, on the 12th of June, 1792.

Further Account of Capt. Jocelyn, whose death was announced at page 76.—He was the son of Lieutenant Colonel Jocelyn, and descended in the same degree of relationship with the late Earl of Roden, from Sir Robert Jocelyn, bart. of Hyde Hall, near Sawbridgeworth, Herts. He married, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Salisbury, esq. of Brynybarcutt, in the county of Denbigh; by whom he had two sons and two daughters; the eldest, a captain in the 58th Foot, now in Sicily; the youngest a youth of great promise, who was a lieutenant in the same regiment, who fell in his 18th year, in Egypt, on the ever memorable 21st of March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie received his death wound. Captain Jocelyn was entered in the Navy at a very early age, and for a long series of years faithfully served his king and country. He was Lord Anson's first lieutenant in the Royal George, and acquitted himself with great credit, and the acknowledged satisfaction of his noble commander, who expressed much pleasure in the opportunity of serving him. He commanded his majesty's ship Lenox, of 74 guns, at the taking of the Manillas, where he was entrusted with the care of the debarkation, and to use the words of the Gazettee on that occasion, "did every thing that could be expected from a diligent good officer." He lost a considerable share of prize-money by a peace being concluded, before the account of the capture arrived, and government not espousing the cause of the captors. He was also unfortunate in being, with a long list of brave officers, cruelly deprived of his rank by the unprecedented promotion of the late Lord Howe, and put upon a superannuated list, created by his lordship for unrewarded valour. He was a man of the strictest honour and integrity; a cool, active, and intrepid officer, and conscientiously discharged the duties of husband, parent, and friend. He was remarkably temperate, having been often heard to declare, that he never was intoxicated but once in his life, and what may appear as remarkable to those who were not acquainted with him, his excellent temper; he was never heard to swear or utter an oath, and that he severely punished those heinous crimes on board his ship.

Further account of Sir Wilfred Lawson. See page 78.—He was the last heir of an ancient and honourable family in the county of Cumberland, and one of those estimable men who, in the calm of domestic life, and the enjoyment of private society, derive pleasure from the discharge of their duties. Instead of spending his time and his fortune in the dissipation of the metropolis, he lived in the old British style upon his estate, giving employment to numbers of industrious men in the various improvements which he planned and executed. Brayton House, near Cockermouth, was his favourite residence, and the Gothic hall which he built there was furnished with the military trophies, armour, and weapons of his ancestors. Their original portraits arrayed in the costume of their time were hung upon the walls. These interesting objects, tinged by the warm light from the stained-glass windows, had a grand characteristic effect. He also erected a noble library, which he enriched with a copious selection of the best ancient and modern writers. He added an aviary and menagerie on a commodious scale, and a commanding range of out-offices. His moral character was irreproachable. He was a kind master, an indulgent landlord, affable and humane to all. His apartments were decorated with paintings, including a few good Flemish and Italian pictures, and a fine collection of the works of living English masters. He was for many years a liberal patron of that admirable artist, Reinagle, and he had a few choice productions by the pencil of our English Snyders, Northcote. In his collection of engravings he manifested the

same Independent taste. He had in his port folios the works of Albert Durer, Marc Antonis, Rembrandt, and their schools; of Nantueil, Edelink, the Audrans, and all the best old masters; but he also collected the works of Strange, Vivares, Woollet, and Bartolozzi; with the publications of Boydell, Macklin, Boyer, Byrne, and all the works of other good English engravers. He bequeathed his patrimonial estates to the second son of Mr. Wyberg, a gentleman of Cumberland, whose lady is sister to Lady Lawson.

Further Particulars of Sir Richard Joseph Sulivan, Bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S.—At his seat at Thames Ditton, Surry, aged 54, Sir R. J. Sulivan, bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S. member of parliament for the borough of Seaford, in Sussex, and one of the managers of the Royal Institution from its first establishment. He was the third son of Benjamin Sulivan, esq. of Cork, in which city he was born on the 10th of December, 1752. He married at Leeds, in the county of York, Dec. 3, 1778, Mary, only surviving daughter of Thomas Lodge, esq. of that town, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Wilson, esq. recorder of Leeds, and sister of Christopher Wilson, D.D. some time bishop of Bristol, by whom he had issue eight sons and three daughters. Sir Richard S. was sent early in life to the East Indies, under the auspices of the late Laurence Sulivan, chairman of the India Company. In 1779 Sir Richard (then Mr. Sulivan) published in quarto, "An Analysis of the Political History of India," in which is considered the situation of the East, and the connexion of its several powers with the empire of Great Britain. In this publication a strong attachment to the Nabob of Arcot led its author to place the events he related in such a light as to favour the claims of that prince. His sentiments relative to the introduction of the English law into the Eastern Provinces are extremely judicious, and shew the great utility of that measure. A second edition of this work was printed in 1785, in which the author made considerable additions, principally containing the histories of some of the native powers, the Mahrattas, Rohillas, Seiks, &c. In this edition he proposed to establish English residents at the principal courts of Hindostan, which was considered to be a judicious measure, and was warmly taken up by its author. In the same year, (1779) he published a small pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on Martial Law, and on the Proceedings of General Courts Martial." The design of this sensible tract was to reduce into form and precision the proceedings of courts martial, and in the course of it, Sir Richard suggested many valuable hints for the improvement of this mode of trial. Indeed, military men of all descriptions could not fail of expressing their thanks to him for the benevolence of his motives, and the attention he paid to their interests. In 1780, he presented the public with a quarto volume, entitled "Observations made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland, and Wales." This work contained a large portion of entertaining and descriptive matter, but put together in a hasty and incorrect manner. A second edition of these observations appeared in 1785, in two volumes octavo, with considerable improvements and additions; among the latter, may be mentioned a short account of all the celebrated painters whose compositions are to be met with at the several mansions which were visited by the author. In 1785 also appeared a new edition of his "Thoughts on Martial Law," in which he made some considerable and valuable additions, rendering it still more acceptable to military gentlemen, for whose use it was principally designed and intended. In 1794, appeared his principal work, entitled "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps: with Reflections in Atheistical Philosophy, now exemplified in France," in six volumes octavo. In this important work he appears to have been aware of the great difficulty of prevailing on the busy and the gay, especially in the higher ranks of life, to advert to any subjects, however important, which require much thought and reflection. Accordingly, instead of carrying his pupil within the dull walks of the schools, and there giving him a dull course of formal lectures, he takes him by the hand, and conducts him, with easy and polite familiarity into the museum of science, and

presents before him, in pleasing succession, a great variety of curious and interesting objects of attention. Every subject in passing through his hands, is treated in a manner which discovered an active, vigorous, and well cultivated mind, enlarged and comprehensive views, and an ardent thirst of knowledge. Higher praise is, however, justly due to him, on account of that benevolent spirit, and that zeal for the cause of religion and virtue, which first suggested the idea of this work. The author of "The Pursuits of Literature" speaks of this publication as "A work of labour and of general utility, digested from original writers with judgment, and with an upright virtuous heart, in a pleasing and instructive manner. It appears to be intended merely as an introduction to works of deeper science; and I consider it in this light. I dwell with affection on such a character as Mr. Sulivan; and if this were the place and India the theme, I might make honourable mention of the works and excellence of his brother John Sulivan, esq." Sir Richard S. also published a Letter to the East India Directors; and Philosophical Rhapsodies, Fragments of Akbur of Betlis, containing Reflections on the Laws, Manners, Customs and Religions of certain Asiatic, Afric, and European Nations; in three octavo volumes. This work, said to be written by a native of Asyria, was soon found to contain more of European than Oriental Philosophy. The private character of Sir Richard S. was of the most amiable kind; he was happily possessed of a temper mild and placid, joined with a deportment so easy and so affable in his conversation, that gained him the love and esteem of his numerous and honourable friends: he was an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a kind master. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Sulivan, Bart. and Captain in the Coldstream Guards.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From September 21, *to October* 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Synochus or Summer Fever	9
Inflammation of the Lungs	1
——— Eyes	1
——— Throat	2
Catarrh	11
Acute Rheumatism	3
Cholera	4
Dysentery	3
Scarlet Fever	1
Hooping Cough	1
Fever of Infants	6
Abortion	1
Shingles	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Headach	8
Stomach Complaints	13
Asthenia	7
Pains in the Bowels	5
Diarrhœa	9
Worms	2
Hæmatemesis	1
Epilepsy	2
Lumbago	1
Chronic Rheumatism	14
Chronic Catarrh	16
Consumption	8
Amenorrhœa	2
Fluor Albus	2
Menorrhagia	4
Hæmaturia	1
Nephralgia	1
Piles	2
Dropsy	1
Tympeny	1
Convulsions	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	11
Number of Cases	156

Although the temperature of the atmosphere has been moderate, and the weather tolerably uniform and dry, the disposition to disorders of the alimentary canal, which commonly occurs in the autumnal season, has been protracted to the present time. Some of the cases of Synochus were also attended with considerable derangements of the bowels, which were obstinate occasionally, and contributed to retard the cure of the fever. A few cases of pure cholera have occured; one of them in a child of two years and a half old, in whom the nausea and irritability of the stomach were with difficulty allayed.

The majority of the catarrhal affections have occured within the last fortnight, since the night and morning air has begun to assume the coldness of winter; it is only in children, however, that they have advanced to any thing like acute inflammation of the lungs.

The case of Scarlet Fever was solitary, and could not be traced to any particular source of contagion. The throat was tender and tumid, and the tonsils red, enlarged, and affected with several white ulcers: but the patient recovered rapidly, after purgation by calomel, and the application of a blistor.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

THE improvements at the Parliament house are going on with the greatest activity, and when completed will have a most magnificent appearance. The entrance into the House of Lords will be entirely new, and the Parliament Hotel is pulled down, and will be converted into Offices. In the front towards Cotton Garden, three Gothic Towers are in a great state of forwardness, which will be embellished by two gothic bow windows, after designs by Lady Grenville. There will be a new entrance into Westminster Hall from the House of Commons. All the Exchequer Bill Offices are altered.—The body of St. Margaret's Church will soon be visible from Palace Yard, as the old houses in front of it are nearly taken down, and the Board of Ordnance will also be pulled down, Westminster Abbey will also be repaired; the towers towards the House of Lords, which are in a very decayed state, will be new plastered, with stucco, and the ornaments repaired to their original state. The whole of these extensive works are under the direction of J. T. Groves, esq.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, in Warwick Lane, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing: President, Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.; Censors, Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Stone, Dr. Lambe, and Dr. Curry; Treasurer, Dr. Budd; Registrar, Dr. Harvey; Commissioners for granting licenses to persons keeping houses for the reception of lunatics, Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. Sir Francis Milman, Bart. Dr. Harvey, Dr. Willis, and Dr. Gower; and Secretary, Dr. John Mayo. At this meeting, Dr. Warren was elected Fellow of the College.

It is intended to make application to Parliament for an act to alter, amend, and render more effectual, an act passed in the 35th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act for Widening and Improving the Entrance into the City of London near Temple Bar; for making a more commodious Street at Snow-hill, and for raising on the Credit of the Orphan's Fund, a Sum of Money for those Purposes."

Married.] Thomas Savill, jun. esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Savill of Battersea Rise.—At St. Pancras, James Hamilton, esq. of H. M. S. Excellent, lately returned from Naples, to Miss Hornby of Millfield, near Highgate.—James Everard Arundel of Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire, to Miss Mary Jones of Herford street.—M. H. Kennedy, M. D. of Great Queen-street, to Miss J. Court.—At St. Dunstan's in the East, the Rev. J. T. Hutchins, to Miss Jane Shirley, daughter of Daniel S. esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard Teasdale, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. De la Chaumette, daughter of the late Rawson Aislabie, esq.—The Rev. John Middleton, late master of the Charter House, to Miss Martha Richardson, of Harley-street.—The Rev. G. Moore, eldest son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss Harriot Mary Bridges, youngest daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, Bart.—Mr. Walker, bookseller, to Mrs. Sael, widow of the late Mr. G. Sael, both of the Strand.

Died.] In Soho Square, Mrs. White, relict of Dr. Thomas White.—At Limehouse, aged 74, Robert Batson, esq. late an eminent ship-builder.—At Blackheath, Peter Wright, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, Master of the Report Office in the Court of Chancery.—At Newington, Paul Burnaud, esq. aged 61.—In Durweston-street, James Wiggs, esq.—At Hampstead, Mr. J. B. Adams.—John Jones, esq. of Cavendish-square, aged 90.—At Chelsea, Col. James Chalmers.—William Barlow, of Brigadier Hill, Enfield.—Mr. John Howes, of Birchin-lane, aged 70.—At Ealing, Mrs. Jane Lowndes, aged 76, widow of Mr. Thomas Lowndes, many years a bookseller in Fleet-street.—Mr. Nathaniel Norton, many years master of the Hornsey academy.—In Gray's Inn, Mr. Joseph Lowten, Solicitor.—In Great Russell street, Major John Reid, of the Madras Infantry, lately arrived from India.—Richard Butler, esq. aged 83.—The Hon. Mrs. T. Coventry, she died on the sixth day after a premature labour, from the measles settling on her lungs, in the 24th year of her age.—In Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 72, the Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley, B. D. rector of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, and lecturer of St. John's, Hackney.—At Hampton, Mrs. Fisher, aged 85, mother of the Bishop of Exeter.—The Rev. William Cole, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, rector of Mersham, and vicar of Shoreham.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Cope-hall, near Newbury, Miss Elizabeth Cowling, daughter of Henry Cowling, of Richmond, Yorkshire.—Mrs.

Winstanley, of Appleton.—Rev. John Hayes, Rector of East Hendred, and of Everton, Nottinghamshire.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. John Mordaunt, Rector of Wycken, and second son of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.—At Beaconsfield, Miss Mary E. Assheton, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Assheton, Esq. of Cuerdall, Lancashire.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Dunstable, aged 18, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. Robert Jackson, officer in the customs, at Holborn Hill, Millour.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The first English declamation prize at Trinity College, Cambridge, this year, is adjudged to Mr. William Edward Tomline; the second to Mr. Charles Bloomfield; and the third to Mr. Baker. The Latin declamation Prize is assigned to Mr. Prickett.

Died.] At the Hill-house, in Ely, Matthew Brackenbury, esq. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Ely regiment of Volunteers.—At Cambridge, Mrs. Sumpter, widow of Thomas Sumpter, esq. of Histon.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] At Stockport, aged 65, Dr. Henry Richmond, for many years a resident physician in Bath.

CUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Stanwix, near Carlisle, aged 81, Mr. Richardson.—At Borrodale, the Rev. John Harrison, aged 82, of which place he had been pastor 54 years.—At Egremont, Mr. Peter Sherwen.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Cragg, aged 79.—Mrs. Borrodale, aged 59.—Mr. Thomas Hudson, aged 77.—Mr. William Watts, aged 70.—At St. Beer, Mrs. Robertson.—At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Tweddle.

DURHAM.

Died.] At South Shields, John More, aged 101 years, 90 of which he used the sea.—At Durham, Mrs. Witham, relict of the late Dr. Witham.—Mr. William Pearson.—At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Black, aged 28.—Mr. George Hassell, Surgeon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Radford, of that city, surgeon, to Miss Macintosh, daughter of the late John Macintosh, esq.—John Dennis Burdon, esq. of Black Torrington, to Miss Elizabeth Burdon, of the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Mogford to Miss Mitchell.—At Rattery, Sir Henry Carew, of Haccombe, to Miss Palk, only daughter of Walter Palk, of Marley.—At Berry Pomeroy, Captain Jacob Miller, to Miss Sarah Randle, of Ashburton.

Died.] At Mount-Stamp, near Exeter, William Maxwell Adams, Esq.—At Rawleigh House, near Barnstaple, John Bignall, Esq.—Mr. Emanuel Grigg, formerly a respectable printer and bookseller at Exeter.—At Bradninch, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Bowden.—At Plymouth, Miss E. Mardon, aged 22, daughter of T. Mardon, esq. late storekeeper at Minorca.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Major Parry Jones, of the 90th Regiment, son of Thomas Parry Jones, Esq. of Caernarvonshire, to Miss Stevenson, of Morton Hall, Chiswick.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Church, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Bentley, daughter of John Bentley, esq. of the City Road, London.

Died.] At Buxton, Mr. Isherwood, of Ludgate-hill, London.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Waltham Abbey, John Henry Elrington, esq. captain in the 18th Light Dragoons, to Miss Reed, only daughter of James Reed, Esq. of Warlies Park.

Died.] At Colchester, James Ward, Esq. lieutenant in the royal navy; he was one of the few remaining companions of the immortal Cooke, and was defending him at the time that commander lost his life at Owyhee.—Mr. William Burrows.—Henry Eggers, esq. of Woodford, aged 68, one of the directors of the Phœnix Insurance Company.—Mr. James Slater, of Horndon on the Hill.

GLOUCESTER.

Died. At Cheltenham, aged 55, Clement Archer, M. D. husband of lady Clonbrooke.—At Sodbury, Miss E. Dyke.—William Halliday, sen. esq. aged 81, of Archer's House.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Frederic Secretan, esq. of the Paragon, Kent Road, to Miss Coleman.

Died.] At Hereford, Alexander Hay, esq. formerly captain in the dragoons.—At Ross, aged 82, Thomas Jervis; he had passed 30 years of the earlier part of his life, in the service of his country, and was present at the battle of Culloden, and the taking of Quebec.—William Parry, of Arkstone, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Francis T. Hammond, Rector of Wydford and South Mimms, to Miss Maria Lovelace, of Quisenham-hall, Norfolk.

Died.] At Berkhampstead, aged 69, Mr. John Tomlin.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Davenport, gunner of H. M. S. Revolutionaire, to Miss Lucas, of Portsea.—At Boarhunt, J. Stanley, esq. to Miss Phœbe Manning.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mrs. Burridge, wife of Mr. B.—Mr. Meare, of Winchester.—At Boscomb Cottage, Philip Norris, Esq.—At Romsey, Samuel Lockhart, esq.

—Mr. James Sharp, son of James Sharp, esq.—At Bonavister, near Lymington, Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart.—At Portsmouth, aged 80, Mrs. Gibbs, widow of the late H. Gibbs, esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's customs.—At the government house in Portsmouth, Town Major Grant, of that garrison. This veteran served his country with honour and credit to himself, nearly 60 years. He was a native of North Britain, and of a very respectable family. His first service was in the regiment of Scotch Highlanders, from which he was promoted to be sergeant in the 3d regiment of Guards, and with this corps he was in several engagements in Germany, where his bravery and good conduct were always conspicuous; in one instance it was remarkably so, and on account of which he was promoted to be a subaltern in the 64th regiment. Soon after the peace of 1763, he was removed to the 41st regiment, then (from the comparative smallness of our military force) composed of invalids. His conduct was so exemplary in this regiment, that it again obtained him promotion, when the 41st was reduced, he retired with the rank of lieutenant and adjutant, and was, on a vacancy appointed to be Town Major of the garrison of Portsmouth, which was added to the two commissions he held, as a further reward of his services.

KENT.

Married.] At Greenwich, Robert Woodgate, esq. of Ramsden hall, Essex, to Miss Watkins.—At Deptford, Francis Atkinson, esq. to Miss Ferguson.—At Strood, Mr. George Robinson of Fenchurch-street, London, to Miss Emma Baker, of Doncaster.—At Margate, Thomas Kinwood Bowyer, esq. major of the Hereford militia, to Miss Le Geyt.—At Bromley, Edward Hawkins, jun. esq. of Glamorganshire, to Miss Eliza Rhode, daughter of major R. esq. of Oakley farm.—At Canterbury, Mr. H. Hilton, to Miss Oldman.

Died.] At Ramsgate, William Holwell Carr, esq. of Etall house, Northumberland, only son of the Rev. William and lady Charlotte Holwell Carr, and grandson of the earl of Errol.—At Lewisham, aged 85, Samuel Hadley, esq. late first magistrate of the city of Westminster.—At Chiselhunt, George Reid, esq.—At Margate, aged 63, Nathaniel Hodges, esq. late of Greenland-dock, Surrey.—At Canterbury, aged 90, Mrs. Martin.—At Milton, Mrs. Becket.—Rev. John Eaton, rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, and of Fairsted, Essex, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford.—At Eltham, Mrs. Ann Strounge, aged 111.

LANCASHIRE.

Died.] At the convent in Preston, aged 72 Miss Jones, formerly of Danarth near Monmouth, she had been 51 years a religiouse.—At Ardbrin, W. J. Martin and his wife; they were born in the same year, lived together 68 years, and were interred together.—At Lancaster, Mr. John Bryer, aged 72.

Married.] At Manchester, Obadiah Paul Wathen, esq. son of Sir Samuel Wathen of Gloucestershire, to Miss Bateman, daughter of James Bateman, esq. of Tollson Hall, Westmoreland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The remains of a large roman building have lately been discovered at Leicester, about ten feet below the surface of the earth, the walls of which were four feet thick, composed of alternate layers of forest stone and Roman brick. From the similarity of the structure, to the ancient Temple of James on Jewry Wall, it is supposed to have formed part of that work, from which it is about one hundred yards distant.

Married.] At Claybrook, the Rev. G. Clark, Chaplain to the Royal Military College, Chelsea, to Miss Dicey of Claybrook-hall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Thoresby, the Rev. Thomas Birch, many years rector of that parish.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] Lately Mrs. Burdon, wife of W. Burdon, esq. of Hartford; of this lady it may be truly said, that she possessed more virtue and had fewer faults than usually fall to the lot of her sex, for the distinguished features of her character were prudence and good sense. Though free from the excesses of passion and sentiment, she was spirited, gentle, and humane, a dutiful wife, a tender mother, and a kind friend; generous, liberal, and beneficent; on the whole, it is impossible to name a woman, who, without possessing a cultivated mind, lived and died more agreeably to reason, or left a deeper sense of her loss among those who had the happiness to know her. She first felt the attack of consumption on the 5th of October, 1805, and lingered, with patient resignation, till the 17th of September, 1806, when she fell on the fifth day of severe agony, esteemed, beloved, and regreted.—At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Harvey, aged 81, late attorney-at-law.—Mr. Thomas Walker, aged 62.—Mr. Robert Harley, aged 58, agent to Messrs Locke, Blackett, and Co.—At Wooller, George Welleans, esq.—Mrs. Burn, widow of George B. of Millfield.—At Alnwick, Mr. William Leithead, aged 68.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Mushett Woodrock, to Miss Sarah Goss.—Lieut. Shepherd of the Royal Marines, to Miss Sarah Shingles of Acle.—At South Brooke, Mr. Robert Clitherow, of Horn-

castle, attorney to Miss Seppings.—At Oulton, Rev. Samuel Pitman, A. M. late of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss Bell of Oulton-hall.—James Bloom, esq. of Wells, to Miss Walker.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs Osborn, wife of Mr. Mark Osborn, of St. John's Timberhill.—Mr. William Harper, plumber, in St. Stephen's.—Mr. James Moore, aged 45.—Mr. Drake, surgeon.—At Loddon, Mrs. Crisp, aged 100, mother of Mr. William C.—At Aylsham, Mrs. Bulwer, aged 81, wife of Mr. Thomas B.—The Rev. Dr. Holt, rector of Northrepps.—At Breccles, John Stubbins, aged 107.—Rev. John Longe, rector of Spaxworth.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Fenidon, the Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, to Miss Charlotte Dolben, daughter of J. E. Dolben, Esq.—Mr. Edward Collinson, jun. of Lombard-street, London, to Miss Gascoyne, of Irchester.—Cheseldon Henson, esq. son of Robert H. esq. of Bainton House, to Miss Master, only daughter of the Rev. Legh Hoskins M. of Derbyshire.

Died.] At Peterborough, the Rev. John Weddred, vicar of St. John Baptist, and minor-cannon of that Cathedral; he was also a magistrate for the Soke of Peterborough.—At Wellingborough, Mr. Thomas Porter, proprietor of the Wellingborough coach to London.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. C. Wentworth, aged 19, son of Mr. Wentworth, of the Star Inn, Oxford; he was a midshipman, on board his majesty's ship the Raisonable, and was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards sailed with Sir Home Popham to Buenos Ayres, the particulars of the capture of which place, he had just transmitted to his friends, when by some accident, a few minutes after he had sent his letter, he fell over board and was drowned; and to the great grief of his relatives and friends, the same post brought an account of the melancholy event.—Mrs. Wintle, wife of the Rev. Henry W. of Culham.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, John Hall, esq. of Knockmaroon, near Dublin, to Miss Grinfield, of Berkeley-square.—At Clifton, Henry A. Serjat, esq. to Mrs. Susan Baird.—The Rev. Richard Herdman, of South Petherton, to Mrs. Mogg, relict of the Rev. Mr. Mogg, vicar of High Littleton.

Died.] At Bath, aged 61, Mrs. Phillott, wife of Charles Phillott, esq. mayor of that city.—Colonel Haultaine.—Mr. James Hulbert, sen.—Mrs. Turney, wife of Mr. Wm. Turney.—Mr. Samuel Hazard, bookseller and printer, Cheap-street.—At Bristol, aged 21, Lieutenant Phibbs, of the 4th Dragoon Guards.—John Wilcox, esq. merchant.—Mrs. Susannah Martin, of Lawrence-hill.—Mr. Goodale, aged 70, formerly a respectable bookseller, but had retired many years.—Mrs. Watts, of the Shakespeare tavern.—At Taunton, Mr. Capon.—At Bath, Miss Hancock, aged 19.

YORKSHIRE.

A grand conference of the Methodists closed lately at York. The increase of the society this year amounts to nearly 9000.—Seventeen preachers have been admitted into full connexion, and near forty more on trial. Fifty additional chapels have been erected in the course of the year. At the above conference the Rev. Adam Clarke sat as President, and Dr. Thomas Coke as Secretary. Upwards of twenty thousand members were present on the occasion.

Married.] Mr. Charles Simpson of Leeds to Miss Eliza Fincham of Diss, Norfolk.—At Halifax, Mr. William Garlick, Surgeon, to Miss Boothroyd.—Mr. Isaac Wilson, of Leeds, spirit merchant, to Miss Hill.—Mr. Jonathan Fearby to Miss Raimes of Askhouse Richard, near York.—Mr. Joseph Gosnay of the White Horse Inn, Wakefield, to Mrs. Hinchliffe of Daw Green, Dewsbury.—At Hull, Ensign Boyd of the East Suffolk militia, to Miss Wilson of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Died.] At York, Mr. William Browne.—The Rev. J. Preston, Prebendary of Ritcall in York Cathedral, and Rector of Marston and Foston in that diocese.—Mrs. Merrey, hosier.—Mr. Fryer, aged 81.—At Beverly, aged 21, Miss Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James W.—Mr. J. White of Norfolk-street, Sheffield.—William Wilson, esq. of Ayton in Cleveland.—Mr. Thomas Howard, clock-maker of Thorne.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

September 20, 1806, to October 19, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ALDRIDGE, R. Bristol, twine-spinner, (Leman, Bristol). Altham, W. Token-house-yard, broker, (Wild, Falcon-square). Armstrong, J. High-street, Southwark, linen draper, (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury-square). Adams, A. Chester-place, Lambeth, timber merchant, (Hatton, Dean-

street, Southwark). Arnold, W. B. Rotherhithe, carver, (Sweet, Fish-street, Red Lion-square).

Bragge, J. Girton, Nottinghamshire, dealer, (Spike, Temple). Bauck, T. Queen-street, Cheapside, sugar refiner, (Rivington, Fenchurch-street). Bower, H. R. Bath, China-man, (Sheppard, Bath). Bottomley, S. Satford, Lancashire, liquor merchant, (Halstead and Co. Manchester). Bowler, J. Bishop's Wearmouth, Durham, hatter, (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry). Blackburne, G. London, insurance broker, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court).

Chervet, C. and J. Fletcher, Walbrook, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Clark, J. Houndsditch, brass-founder, (Collins and Co. Spital-square). Carrington, J. Manchester, hardware-man, (Lamb, Aldersgate-street.) Clarke, W. Wapping, High-street, butcher, (Headley, Warren-square, Wapping.)

Dibble, J. Great Mary-le-bone-street, cheesemonger, (Parry, Great Mary-le-bone-street.) Davis, T. Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, apothecary, (Luckett and Co. Finsbury-square.) Deakin, J. Manchester, manufacturer, (Kearsley and Co. Manchester.) Dean, J. Watling-street, linen draper, (Adams, Old Jewry.)

Furber W. and, R. Hanham, Gloucestershire, and J. Furber, Bath, tallow-chandlers, (Martin, Bristol.)

Geddes, J. Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, flour dealer, (Shepherd, Hyde-street.) Greening, T. Cam, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Bloxam, Dursley.)

Harding, A. Bristol, haberdasher, (Payne and Co. Bristol.) Hawith, G. Liverpool, merchant, (Smith and Co. Basinghall-street.) Halbert, A. and G. Newcastle upon Tyne, drapers, (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton-street.) Holloway, W. Dursley, and T. Greening, Cam, Gloucestershire, clothiers, (Hill and Co. Dursley.) Haydon, L. Cheltenham, linen draper, (Walker, Old Jewry.) Home, T. Bishop's Castle, Salop, mercer, (Jones, Bishop's Castle.) Hofer, J. Poole, Dorsetshire, linen draper, (Fletcher, Cecil-street, Strand.)

Jackson, T. Liverpool, hatter, (Rawlinson, Liverpool.) Jones, C. Liverpool, merchant, (Gill and Co. Liverpool.) Jackson, J. Richmond, Yorkshire, grocer, (Sowerby, Richmond.)

Kirk, R. Wheelock, Cheshire, cotton spinner, (Barrett, Manchester.) Knowles, J. Gwyndre, Anglesey, inn-keeper, (Williams, Carnarvon.)

Lewis, R. and J. Darvell, Holborn, mercers, (Highmoor, Queen-street, Cheapside.) Lilly, J. Staley Bridge, Lancashire, cotton spinner, (Barrett, Manchester.)

Mather, G. and J. Hutchinson, Manchester, joiners, (Cheshyre and Co. Manchester.) Meth, S. St. Mary Axe, merchant, (Clutton, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.) M. Hardy, C. W. Simson, A. Middleton, and J. Lythgoe. Liverpool, tobacconists, (Briscall, Middlewich, Cheshire.)

Norman, T. Shenstond, Staffordshire, innkeeper, (Warkley, Walsall, Staffordshire.)

Oliver, F. Tottenham Cross, grocer, (Wright, and Co. Chancery-lane.)

Purdin, R. Lancaster, dealer, (Towns, Pontefract.) Parker, J. Edgboston, Warwickshire, rope maker, (Low, Ravenhurst, near Manchester.) Poole, R. Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, (Blandford and Co. Temple.) Pastair, J. L. Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, grocer, (Shepherd, Hyde-street.) Purbick, W. Gloucester, linen draper, (Willis, Warnford-court.)

Rowe, J. A. Paul's-court, Huggin-lane, linen draper, (Templen, Burn-street.)

Strutt, S. Dowgate-hill, biscuit baker, (Sheppard, Deane-street, Southwark.) Stubbs, J. Bristol, carpenter, (Stevens, Bristol.) Smith, J. Wooldale, Yorkshire, (Allinson, Huddersfield.) Storey, W. E. Smallwood, and J. Scholes, Manchester, calico printers, (Barrett, Manchester.) Stevenson, D. Strand, boot maker, (Mills, Elyplace.) Sidgreaves, G. Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, (Blanchard and Co. Preston.) Swain, C. Birmingham, tobacconist, (Holland, Birmingham.)

Thompson, J. Hand-court, Upper Thames-street, stationer, (Humphrey, Tokenhouse-yard.)

Underhill, J. Barbican, straw-hat manufacturer, (Hudson, Winkworth buildings, City-road.

Willetts, R. and Jones, Manchester, manufacturers, (Cheek, Manchester.) Willetts, R. Salford, Lancaster, manufacturer, (Barrett, Manchester.)

DIVIDENDS.

Ayres, T. Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, tallow-chandler, Nov. 4. Arbouin, T. Hart-street, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant, Nov. 15. Augus, W. Rochester, linen-draper, Nov. 4. Alexander, J. South Lambeth, coal-merchant, Nov. 15. Anderson, T. R. Throgmorton-street, merchant, Nov. 29.

Brown, G. Old City Chambers, merchant, Oct. 18. Beach, W. Ludlow, Salop, mercer, Oct. 20. Batterbury, C. Wapping High-street, Ship-chandler, Nov. 8. Barth, W. Chester, linen-draper, Oct. 22. Bristow, C. Newgate-street, linen-draper, Nov. 18. Baxter, T. Harwich, linen-draper, Oct. 30. Burke, T. F. Cannon-street, shipowner, Nov. 8. Bennett, J. and T. Huntingdon, drapers, Nov. 3. Bate, F. Vigo-

lane, print-seller, Nov. 15. Barnes, R. Durham, mercer, Nov. 4. Boyes, J. Portsmouth, mercer, Nov. 15.

Chiswell, S. N. Wareham, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Oct. 28. Cartier, J. and W. Wilkinson, Stockport, Cheshire, muslin-manufacturers, Oct. 22. Campbell, J. Epworth, Lincolnshire, mercer, Oct. 27. Cerless, R. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 6. Clarke, J. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, grocer, Nov. 18.

Dexter, S. Belpar, Derbyshire, dealer, Oct. 22. Drayton, J. Carshalton, Surrey, victualler, Nov. 8. Dewdney, W. Fleet-street, jeweller, Nov, 1. Dawson, J. Copthall Buildings, warehouseman, Nov. 5. Doxon, J. Manchester, dealer, Nov. 14.

Edwards, T. Wribbenhall, Worcestershire, shop-keeper, Oct. 20.

Faulkner, S. Lin Dillen, and J. Hartell, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, Oct. 23. Farmer, T. B. Rotherhithe, carpenter, Nov. 1. Fomiss, M. J. White, and R. Styring, Sheffield, silver-platers, Oct. 30. Farrer, W. Salford, Lancashire, plumber, Oct. 29. French, G. Great Eastcheap, broker, Nov. 8. Flint, R. Rotherham, Yorkshire, liquor-merchant, Nov. 3. Featherstone, J. Tunbridge, Kent, shopkeeper, Nov. 8.

Guerrin, L. Stepney, cow-keeper, Oct. 11. Glover, D. Gutter-lane, merchant, Oct. 14. and Nov. 1. Green, J. and J. Lanes, Borough, Manchester, haberdashers, Nov. 3. Gillatt, J. J. Hawksworth, and W. Gillatt, Sheffield, brewers, Nov. 6. Goodbody, J. late of Abingdon, Berkshire, breeches-maker, Nov. 20.

Heyes, J. Lancaster, dyer, Oct. 22. Hodgson, W. Strand, stationer, Nov. 8. Hawthorne, J. Junr. Wicksworth, Derbyshire, linen-draper, Oct. 22. Hole, B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, Oct. 29. Hart, F. Bristol, merchant, Oct. 28. Hayes, G. John-street, merchant, Nov. 15. Hampel, J. King's road, Chelsea, potter, Nov. 7. Humphreys, W. and W. Old Fish-street, grocers, Nov. 4. Horth, J. Norwich, uphol terer, Nov. 15.

Johnson, J Dog-row, Bethnal Green, horse-dealer, Oct. 18. Jones, H. R. Type-street, confectioner, Nov. 15. Jackson, J. Oxford-street, linen-draper, Nov. 4. Judin, F. Hatton Garden, merchant, Nov. 8.

Kendall, W. late of Manchester-street, builder, Nov. 8.

Lewin, J. Gosport, dealer, Oct 15. Linging, L. S. and W. H. Green, Lettice-lane merchants, Nov. 15. Lawley, W. Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, timber-merchant, Oct. 20. Lees, J and S. Halifax, Yorkshire, merchants, Oct, 31. Lyon, J. Savage Gardens, merchant, Nov 4.

Masterman, J. late of Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 8. Maclaurin, D. Watling-street, warehouseman, Nov. 8. Mason, W. Huntingdon, grocer, Nov. 3. Morris, R. Wigan, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 19. Morley, J. Sewardstone, Essex, miller, Nov. 11. Martin, T. and J. H. Ford, Coleman-street Buildings, wool-brokers, Nov. 8. M'Carty, J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 29. M'Kinley, Liverpool, linen-draper, Oct. 16.

Nichols, S. Junr. Bath, upholsterer, Nov. 1. Nutter, J. Blackman-street, Borough, cheesemonger, Nov. 8.

Oder, B. Falmouth, merchant, Oct. 20.

Pidduck, J. Kidderminster, miller, Oct. 20. Powell, W. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, linen-draper, Nov. 5. Payne, W. Great Carter-lane, druggist, Nov. 15.

Richardson, G. Gough-square, furrier, Oct. 11. Robinson, J. and G. Paternoster-Row, book-sellers, Nov. 8. Rusher, J. Reading, hosier, Oct. 27. Ravenscroft, W. H. M. E. F. M. and J. Entwisle, Manchester, dealers, Nov. 1. Randell, W. Senr. Manningtree, Essex, inn-keeper, Oct. 30.

Stevens, J. Gravesend, linen-draper, Nov. 1. Skinner, W. East-lane, Greenwich, victualler, Nov. 18. Smally, J. W. Ellison, and R. Walmsley, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, Oct. 25. Spicer, H. Walden, Essex, maltster, Nov. 15. Stotherd, J. Coningsby, Lincolnshire, brewer, Oct. 28. Storr, S. Wisbech, St. Peter's Isle of Ely, plumber, Oct. 27. Simpson, T. W. Taylerson, J. Sanderson, and J. Granger, Stokesley, Yorkshire, bankers, Nov. 10.

Thacker, C. Junr. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, seedsman, Oct. 23. Tremlett, J. Exeter, dyer, Nov. 8. True, T. Stamford, Lincolnshire, draper, Oct. 31 and Nov. 7. Taylor, J. Newtonmoor, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Nov. 3. Thomas, T. D. Portsea, stationer, Nov. 5. Tullock, J. Junr. Savage Gardens, broker, Nov. 29.

Vickers, J. Bath, milliner, Nov. 3.

Usher, J. W. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, Oct. 28.

Webster, J. T. High-street, Borough, hosier, Nov. 8. Wood, J. Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, Nov. 14. Wallens, J. Junr. Lye, Worcester, victualler, Oct. 20. Wallas, R. King-street, linen-draper, Nov. 4. Winwood, E. and S. Thodey, Poultry, scotch-factors, Oct. 18. Willis, T. Bath, carpenter, Nov. 5. Woods, I. and W, Hampstead, carpenters, Nov. 15. White, J. Newnham, Gloucester, pattern-ring-maker, Oct. 27. Whitehead, R. Sheffield, corn-factor, Oct. 28. Walford, R. Chester, porter-brewer, Oct. 29. Waddington, S. F. York-street, Southwark, banker, Oct. 28. Woodcroft, T. and J. Sheffield Moor, York.hire, comb-manufacturers, Oct. 30.

Young, J. Southampton, linen-draper, Nov. 8.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER, 1806.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain, of
1	7	30.05	56	61	61	3	SSW	1	
	2	30.08	67	64	55	2	SW	1	: thick upward
2	7	30.23	59	69	60	h	W	0	. cloudy . chiefly fine
	2	30.29	67	66	54	3	NW	1	
3	7	30.21	60.5	64.5	61	5	NW	1	. fine
	2	30.16	67.5	66	52	3	SW	2	. thick upward at night . little wet at times
4	7	30.01	60.5	65	62	h	SW	1	. rain ; fine at times
	2	29.90	65	65.5	57	4	S	2	. little rain . fine eve . heavy rain : fine
5	7	29.98	53	63	59	1	W	1	
	2	30.13	64	64.5	54	3	SW	2	. calm eve
6	7	30.23	58	62.5	59	2	SW	1	
	2	30.17	68.5	64.5	61	1	SE	1	
7	7	30 09	60	63.5	59	4	SE	1	. fine
	2	30.09	70.5	66.5	55	2	SW	1	
8	7	30.13	58	64.5	59	1	SW	1	
	2	30.18	68	66	51	2	WSW	2	. thick upward at night . brighter : little rain
9	7	29.98	57.5	63	61	h	WNW	1	continual rain and some thunder
	2	29.70	56.5	63	62	6	NNW	2	heavy rain . fair and wind w. fine night
10	7	29.90	52.5	60	60	2	W	1	hazy . fog . y . little wet : fine
	2	29.93	62.5	62.5	56	3	SW	1	. chiefly cloudy and rain at times
11	7	29.84	54	60	60	5	W	1	. little rain . chiefly fine but wet at times
	2	29.86	60	61	56	4	NW	2	. little wet . fine . clear night
12	7	30.09	50	59	57	1	WNW	1	
N	2	30.18	60	60.5	56	3	NNW	2	. clear night ; cloudy
13	7	30.38	51.5	59	56	5	NNW	2	. fine
	2	30.31	60	59	56	1	N	2	: thick upward
14	7	30.24	51.5	58.5	62	h	N	1	. fine
	2	30.09	62	60.5	60	3	NNW	1	. cloudy . fine eve : cloudy . little rain
15	7	30.03	53.5	57.5	61	5	N	2	continual rain : chiefly fair
	2	30.12	55	59.5	59	5	N	1	little wet . fine . clear night
16	7	30.29	47	51.5	58	1	NNW	1	
	2	30.34	59	58	52	3	NNW	1	
17	7	30.42	50.5	57	59	3	NNW	1	hazy
	2	30.44	61	59	54	3	NNW	1	
18	7	30.44	50.5	57	57	3	NW	1	continual haziness
	2	30.42	63	60	57	3	WSW	2	hazy . little wet fine . cloudy night and wet at
19	7	30.44	58.5	61	64	5	WSW	1	drizzly . chiefly fine [time
	2	30.44	65	63.5	59	2	WSW	2	. cloudy night
20	7	30.39	60	62.5	62	5	WSW	1	. fine
	2	30.39	67	54	58	3	WSW	2	. cloudy . fine night : cloudy
21	7	30.38	57.5	62.5	63	5	WSW	1	. fine
	2	30.33	65.5	64	58	4	SW	1	. clear night
22	7	30.20	51.5	58.5	62	1	SW	1	hazy . foggy . fine
	2	30.15	68.5	63.5	56	1	SW	1	
23	7	30.14	55.5	61.5	61	h	SW	0	. cloudy . little rain : fine
	2	30 15	62.5	63	58	3	SW	2	. cloudy eve . little wet at times
24	7	30.22	53	60	61	h	NNW	1	drizzly . chiefly fair
	2	30.36	58	61	57	5	N	1	. little wet at times . fine eve . clear
25	7	30.41	47	53.5	58	1	N	1	hazy
	2	30.43	55.5	59	56	1	N	1	. hazy eve . foggy . brighter
26	7	30.44	45	55	58	1	N	1	hazy . wind w.
	2	30.41	60.5	58	54	1	W	1	: cloudy . little small rain
27	7	30.38	55	58.5	63	5	WSW	1	. fine
F	2	30.25	63.5	60.5	58	2	WSW	1	
28	7	30.37	51.5	58.5	61	f	WSW	0	. fine
	2	30.34	59	59.5	60	3	SW	1	. wind r. cloudy eve
29	7	30.23	57.5	60.5	66	f	ESE	0	not cloudy . cloudy : much rain
	2	29.98	63	62.5	66	5	SSW	1	rain at times . less cloudy eve
30	7	30.06	53.5	61	62	3	WSW	1	
	2	30.11	60	61	57	3	W	1	. clear night : thick upward

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Oct. 18, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	84	11	44	1	41	7	32	4
Surrey	86	4	48	0	45	0	35	6
Hertford	74	4	43	0	40	8	27	2
Bedford	76	6	44	8	40	6	28	6
Huntin.	72	8			39	4	25	0
Northa.	73	4	49	6	40	8	30	8
Rutland.	75	9	47	0	41	6	24	6
Leicestr.	78	3	44	3	40	8	27	7
Notting.	78	8	51	0	46	4	30	0
Derby	85	2			49	0	29	6
Stafford	79	8			49	0	30	1
Salop	80	9	56	0	50	7	29	10
Herefor.	80	8	48	0	48	4	29	8
Wor'str.	84	5			49	10	35	5
Warwic.	86	7			50	11	33	9
Wilts	71	8			45	0	32	10
Berks	84	0			42	6	34	0
Oxford	80	8			41	8	31	4
Bucks	83	4			40	10	38	0
Brecon	89	6	57	7	46	4	25	8
Montgo	72	9	49	8	43	2	25	4
Radnor	84	7			38	7	5	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	81	4	48	0	42	10	35	3
Kent	90	6	48	0	41	3	38	3
Sussex	85	8			46	6	30	6
Suffolk	71	1	42	0	40	5	32	3
Cambridge	72	8	40	8	35	4	21	8
Norfolk	66	10			37	10	23	1
Lincoln	73	0	45	10	40	6	23	2
York	70	0	43	3	39	0	27	5
Durham	73	8	38	0			27	4
Northumberland	71	9	48	3	37	4	27	8
Cumberland	71	1	55	1	44	0	27	8
Westmorland	80	8	62	0	45	10	29	10
Lancaster	73	5			39	6	27	8
Chester	72	9					26	4
Flint					45	8	22	10
Denbigh	84	1			48	7	24	0
Anglesea	None		bought		for Sale			
Carnarvon	72	0			39	4	20	10
Merioneth	74	5			45	0	23	8
Cardigan	77	5			36	0	16	6
Pembroke	63	3			32	4	18	8
Carmarthen	89	4			36	0	19	1
Glamorgan	77	2			39	10	21	4
Gloucester	84	9			47	9	30	8
Somerset	81	10			42	0	25	9
Monmouth	89	6			48	8	29	4
Devon	83	4			37	2	27	4
Cornwall	81	2			34	7	22	2
Dorset	76	3			40	6	30	11
Hants	80	1			42	9	35	3

Average of England and Wales

Wheat 78s. 8d.; Rye 47s. 10d.; Barley 42s. 4d.; Oats 28s. 0d.; Beans 46s. 2d.; Pease 46s. 7d.; Oatmeal 45s. 1d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheat sowing is not so forward in the south as might have been expected, but the young, early-sown wheats took remarkably healthy. The crop lately harvested is extremely irregular, both as to quantity and quality, being, in some districts, even bad in both respects, whilst, in others, it is equally good. Lincolnshire is said to be very fortunate this year, as to all crops; corn, grasses, roots, and seeds. The wheats in Bedfordshire Bucks, and to the westward, are said to be good; and, in most parts of the north. Leicestershire is said to be very short of keep for live stock, a singular circumstance, since almost every where else, the after-crops of grass have been most abundant. The old stocks of wheat in the country are generally exhausted, that our whole dependance must be upon the stock in the metropolis, the new crop, and a foreign supply, of which no doubt use will be made in the course of the ensuing year. Hops are a better crop than could have been expected, but the late rise in price shews the opinion.

Considerable quantities of winter tares are now being put into the ground by our best stock farmers, for spring use. Live stock of all kinds, hogs and pigs excepted, in vast plenty in the country. Store sheep very dear, from the greatness of the demand.

Beef at Smithfield 4s. to 5s. per stone (sink the offal)—mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—veal 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.—lamb 5s. to 6s.—pork 5s. to 6s. 6d.—London bacon 6s. 6d.—Irish ditto 5s. 2d.

Middlesex, Oct. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from SEP. 23, to OCT. 21, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between					
Males	937	1771	Males	929	1803		2 and 5 - 190		60 and 70 - 147		
Females	834		Femal.	874			5 and 10 - 91		70 and 80 - 97		
Whereof have died under two years old			528				10 and 20 - 84		80 and 90 - 56		
							20 and 30 - 121		90 and 100	10	
							30 and 40 - 181				
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 4d. 4s. 5d.							40 and 50 - 153				
Salt 20s. per Bushel: 4½d per lb.							50 and 60 - 145				

PRICE OF STOCKS from SEPTEMBER 25, to OCTOBER 24, 1806, both inclusive.

N. B. The highest Price of the Day is marked in each Stock, except the Consols, and there the highest and lowest.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns. 1778 1779	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Irish 5p.Ct.	Exchcq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806
1806 Sep.											Shut					
25	Shut	Shut	62⅞ 3¼	Shut	95⅜	Shut	Shut	Shut		8⅛				Shut	1Prem.	7½ Prem.
26			63⅛ 63		95½				63	8 9-16ths			1 dis.		Par.	7⅛
27			63⅛		95½					8⅛		187	Do.		Do.	7⅛
30			63 62¾		95⅜				62½	8 9-16ths			Do.		Do.	7⅛
Oct. 1			63⅛		95⅞				62⅜				1 dis.		1 dis.	7⅛
2			63⅛		95⅝				62⅜				Do.		Do.	7⅛
3			62⅝ 63		95⅝					8⅛			Do.		Par.	7⅛
4			63		95⅝					8½			Do.		Do.	7
6			62⅞⅛		95								Do.		1 dis.	6⅞
7			62⅞⅛		94⅞								Do.		Do.	6⅞
8			62⅛⅜		94⅛½								Do.		Do.	6⅞
9			61½ 60⅝		93								Do.		Par.	4⅛
10			61⅛ 60⅝		92⅞								Par.			4⅛
13	210½	60⅝	61⅛ 60⅞	77⅞	93⅛		17½						2 pm.		4 prem.	4
15	211½	60⅝	61⅛⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17⅛						Do.		Do.	4
16	212½	60⅝	61⅛⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17⅛					181½	3 pm.		Do.	4
17		60⅞	61⅛⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17 5-16th					183½	Do.		Do.	4⅛
20		60⅞	61⅛⅛	79	95		17 5-16th						2 pm.		Do.	4⅛
21		60⅛	61⅛⅛	78⅞	94⅞		17 5-16th					184	3 pm.		Do.	4
22		60⅛	61⅛⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17 5-16th						2 pm.		Do.	4
23	214	60⅛	61⅛⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17 5-16th						Do.		Do.	4⅛
24	213½	60⅛	63⅛⅛	78⅛	94⅛		17 5-16th					183½	3 pm.		Do.	4⅛